

DAILY REPORT

PBIS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 29

10 February 1978

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FEB 11 1978

FBIS-APA-78-29
Friday
10 February 1978
Vol IV No 29

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

ASIA & PACIFIC

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

ORIGINAL

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COMMUNIQUE ON COOPERATION WITH EL SALVADOR ISSUED

OW081409Y Taipei CNA in English 1342 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, Feb 8 (CNA)--The Republic of China and the Republic of El Salvador issued a joint communique Wednesday pledging to promote commercial interchange and technical cooperation.

The communique was signed between Chinese Foreign Minister Shen Chang-huan and his Salvadoran counterpart Alvaro Ernesto Martinez Zepeda on conclusion of Martinez' 8-day official visit.

The communique noted that "the two countries share the same political ideals," and therefore, El Salvador will "continue to support the political stand of the Republic of China."

On commercial interchange, the two sides agreed to undertake market analysis to promote mutual exportation of products to each other's markets, and to study the applicability of the Chinese export promotion organizations, such as the Export Processing Zone, in El Salvador.

As to technical cooperation, the Republic of China agreed to provide El Salvador with assistance in fishery and agricultural technology.

Accompanied by his wife and two aides, Martinez left for home in the morning.

THREE 'MINOR' EARTHQUAKES HIT TAIWAN 8 FEBRUARY

OW080850Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0834 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, Feb 8 (AFP)--Three minor tremors, the second one unfelt, rocked Taiwan this morning with no casualties reported.

Weathermen said the first quake was registered at 8:16 a.m. (0016 GMT), with its epicenter at 23.86 degrees N. and 122.65 E., some 108 kilometers (65 miles) at sea southeast of Hualien on the east coast.

The second unfelt tremor was recorded at 9:27 a.m. (0127 GMT). Its epicenter was located at 24 degrees N. and 122.72 E., about 118 kilometers (70 miles) east of Hualien.

Weathermen also reported a land tremor at 11:10 a.m. (0310 GMT), with its epicenter at 24.95 degrees N. and 121.84 degrees E., 35 kilometers (20 miles) southeast of Taipei.

U.S. ACTION WILL NOT AFFECT NUCLEAR ENERGY POLICY

OW100643Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0612 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 10 KYODO--Tasaburo Kumagai, director-general of the Science and Technology Agency, said Friday that Japan's nuclear energy policies would not be affected by U.S. congressional approval of a bill intended to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Kumagai told Friday's regular Cabinet session that Japan has already accepted various restrictions on the use of nuclear energy for commercial purposes under the U.S.-Japan nuclear energy treaty. He said it would take about 1 month for the U.S. administration to put the bill into effect because details have to be adjusted between the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Kumagai said, however, he foresaw stricter controls on the management of plutonium, highly enriched uranium and other sensitive materials as a result of the congressional action. He pointed to the possibility that the United States and Japan may have to revise the nuclear energy pact in the near future because it did not incorporate regulations on the treatment of plutonium and enriched uranium. He said no problems would arise concerning the operation of the spent nuclear fuel recycling plant at Tokai-Mura for the next 2 years under the U.S.-Japanese agreement reached last September.

FUKUDA AGREES 'IN PRINCIPLE' TO VISIT MIDDLE EAST

OW100505Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0301 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 10 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda Friday advised Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to visit the Middle East this autumn. Sonoda made the advice when he met with Fukuda to report on his recent tour of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Emerging from the meeting, Sonoda told newsmen that the prime minister agreed to his advice in principle. He said the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry would study the itinerary for Fukuda's planned visit to the Middle East.

SEVEN AFRICAN ENVOYS URGE JAPAN TO STEP UP AID

OW100957Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 9 (AFP)--Seven African ambassadors today called on Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and urged Japan in a statement to step up its aid to African countries, Foreign Ministry sources said. The sources said the written request called for setting up a special Africa development fund in Japan to help African nations finance economic development projects, and improving the terms for aid through such steps as increasing united loans, reducing interest rates and extending repayment periods among other requests.

Mr Sonoda agreed with the envoys on the necessity of further strengthening the ties between Japan and the African countries but did not make any specific commitment, they said.

The ambassadors were from Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal and Guinea, they said.

JETRO CITES FINANCE MINISTRY REPORT ON JAPAN-PRC TRADE

OW091243Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 9 KYODO--Japan's trade with China reached the second largest figure in 1977, exceeded only by the total for 1975, and may hit an all-time high in 1978, the Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro) said Thursday. Quoting a preliminary report of the Finance Ministry, the semiofficial trade promoting agency said that trade between the two nations totaled \$3,485,990,000 on a customs-cleared basis in 1977, up 14.9 percent over the previous year. The figure was second only to the highest level of \$3,789,650,000 recorded in 1975.

Of the total, exports rose 16.6 percent to \$1,938,640,000 due to a remarkable pickup in the second half of 1977, and imports were up 12.9 percent at \$1,547,340,000, a record high, due to increased imports of crude oil.

Jetro officials explained that Sino-Japanese trade completely recovered from a slump in 1976 due chiefly to China's efforts to correct its trade deficit with Japan and for industrialization which had been held down until the "gang of four" was purged in 1976. With the recovery of economic order in China, its industrial production has been put on the right track, leading to an increase in demand for semi-finished products centering on steel and chemical materials, they said. China's trade balance has been much improved with a more than \$1 billion surplus in 1976 in sharp contrast to substantial deficits between 1973 and 1975. The surplus is expected to top \$2 billion in 1976 and 1977, they said.

In spite of steady imports from China, Japan's surplus in trade with China in 1977 rose to \$391,300,000 from \$291,650,000 in 1976 due to a drastic increase in exports in the second half. In the export sector, steel and steel products rose 24.4 percent and their ratio in total exports to China rose to 54.8 percent from 51.4 percent in 1976. This was partly ascribed to China's active efforts for economic reconstruction since early 1977 under its fifth 5-year economic buildup program due to be completed in 1980.

Jetro officials predicted that China would become a major export market for steel products like the U.S. in the future with the acceleration of the Chinese economic buildup program.

Fertilizer exports to China gained 79 percent due chiefly to contracts carried over from the previous year because of the gang of four case and an earthquake. The big leap therefore did not warrant optimism about future expansion of fertilizer exports. In addition, organic chemicals rose 64.5 percent, surface active agents 52 percent, and man-made resin and plastic exports 41.8 percent.

On the other hand, machinery and facilities were down 44.9 percent since China was trying to expand production capacity by using existing facilities. Exports of most plants were down substantially except for mining and building machinery, textile machinery, automobile and shipbuilding plants. Textiles and textile products were up 23.1 percent, although man-made fibers were down 11.1 percent. In the import sector, crude oil rose 15.2 percent and other products were up 11 percent. Crude oil was still the largest import item, accounting for 42.3 percent of total imports. Coal imports rose 65.2 percent but coking coal was down 59.8 percent.

Textiles and textile products imports increased 13.9 percent, notably silk yarn which rose 53.7 percent. Imports of silk fabrics were up 8.5 percent in value but below the level for 1976 in volume. Fishery products and livestock imports were down 11 percent due to slumping production.

Jetro forecast that both exports and imports would reach the highest figures in 1978 due to stepped up economic activity in China. Exports of plants will pick up in the second half of 1978 on a customs clearance basis with the imminent conclusion of contracts for various plants, including those for construction and color television production. Hitachi Ltd is to ship computer equipment in March to China. Sales of steel and steel products will be well over figures for 1977 due to vigorous Chinese purchase. On the import side, crude oil will rise by 170,000 tons to 6.8 million tons and coal and coking coal will rise to 150,000-200,000 tons and 30,000-70,000 tons, respectively, it said.

SOVIET ENVOY RECEIVES DSP CHAIRMAN, SEEKS CONSULTATIONS

OW091303Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 9 KYODO--Dmitriy Polyanskiy, Soviet ambassador to Japan, Thursday told the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) that he hoped regular consultations would be held between his country and the DSP. The ambassador expressed the desire to DSP Chairman Kosaku Sasaki who called on him at the Soviet Embassy. Polyanskiy told Sasaki that regular consultations between the Soviet Union and the DSP would be desirable to discuss such issues as Japan-Soviet economic relations and mutual security problems.

Sasaki agreed that such consultations were desirable and it was decided that specific steps for their realization be mullied over at a meeting between Yuriy Kuznetsov, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy, and Eiichi Nagasue, chief of the DSP's international bureau.

The ambassador also told the DSP head that he would welcome a visit to the Soviet Union of a DSP mission.

FUKUDA SENDS MESSAGE TO MULDOON OVER 'PENDING ISSUES'

OW100511Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 10 KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Thursday entrusted former Agriculture-Forestry Minister Zenko Suzuki with his personal message to New Zealand Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon to be delivered when Suzuki visits that country later this month. In the message Fukuda expresses his desire to settle pending issues between the two countries, officials said. New Zealand has threatened to shut Japanese fishermen out of its 200-mile zone unless Japan imports more farm products from that country.

Suzuki said [he] intended to try to get fishery talks started before April when New Zealand is expected to enforce its 200-mile zone. Suzuki is scheduled to leave Tokyo Monday night for Australia, from where he will visit New Zealand for 3 days to meet Muldoon and other government officials.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE GROUND STATION--Tokyo, Feb 8--The National Space Development Agency will ceremonially begin construction of a 4-billion yen (17 million dollar) station at Hatoyama, Saitama Prefecture, which will receive images directly from satellites. To be completed next year, the station will initially receive radio signals from American "Landsat" resources research satellites, beginning January 1979. Additional facilities will also be constructed for receiving signals from the Japanese marine observation satellite Mos-1, scheduled to be launched next year. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW]

SOVIET STEEL PIPE MISSION--Tokyo, Feb 9--A three-member Soviet mission arrived here Thursday from Moscow for steel pipe import talks. The mission includes G.S. Afanasyev, president of the Soviet iron and steel products export-import corp V/O Promsyrimport. While here for about 10 days, the mission is expected to negotiate with the big-four pipe mills over the prices, volumes and other terms of large-diameter pipes for pipelines for shipment in April and beyond. Mill sources said Promsyrimport offered to buy about 400,000 tons of 56-inch-diameter pipes for shipment from April and beyond with a loan from the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan as it did in two previous deals. The sources said the Japanese mills would ask a major price hike for the 400,000 tons of line pipes, since they have succeeded in raising prices by about 20 percent in a recent contract to supply 120,000 tons of seamless pipes to the Soviet corporation. [Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW]

AID TO BURMA--Tokyo, Feb 9--Japan will extend to Burma a grant aid of up to 25 million yen for purchase of materials for restoration of the historical relics in Pagan, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday. The Foreign Ministry said notes to this effect were exchanged on the same day in Rangoon between Japanese Ambassador Takeo Arita and U Than Thut, director-general of the Department of Archaeology of the Ministry of Culture of Burma. The Pagan relics located about 600 kilometers northwest of Rangoon were badly damaged by an earthquake which occurred in July 1975. The Burmese Government had requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for research and cooperation in restoration of the relics. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW]

NORWEGIAN CROWN PRINCE--Tokyo, Feb 8--Norwegian Crown Prince Harald and Princess Sonja flew into Tokyo Tuesday evening for a 9-day unofficial visit to Japan. They arrived at Tokyo International Airport by a Scandinavian Airlines plane at 5:45 pm to be greeted by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko. They were accompanied by Assistant Foreign Minister Jan Arvesen, Foreign Ministry information chief Chris Prebensen, Oslo Mayor Albert Nordengen and other city officials. The royal couple will be received in audience by the emperor and empress Thursday morning at the Imperial Palace, where they will attend a dinner in their honor later the same day. On Friday, they will attend an inaugural ceremony at the newly built Norwegian Embassy and open a Norwegian exhibition at the Odakyu department store in Tokyo. They will leave Tokyo February 17 for Hong Kong en route home. [Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW]

EGYPTIAN ENVOY CITES DPRK PARTICIPATION IN 1973 MIDEAST WAR

Press Conference Remarks

OW101051Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)--Muhammad Hasan Muhammad at-Tuhami, vice-prime minister at the Presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt and political adviser to the president, who is special envoy of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat of the ARE, was interviewed by reporters of our country on February 9. Present on the occasion were home newspaper, news agency and radio reporters. Also present was the party of the special envoy.

He expressed boundless reverence for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and spoke about the impressions he got when he was received by the great leader.

He said: I extend first of all congratulations to you upon having President Kim Il-song, the most respected and beloved leader, most outstanding guide and brilliant leader in the ideological and theoretical fields. The great leader is a man rare to be seen in the world.

When I was received by the respected and beloved president, I keenly felt that he is a man with great experiences and precious exploits in all fields, military, social and philosophical, and clearly realized that he is the great father.

While having an audience with him, I felt in him a fatherly affection and great strength which can be possessed of only by the great leader. He is a man of extraordinary wisdom. Great president Kim Il-song is our close friend, leader, brother and great father. He is the genuine leader whom all of you respect and love.

He loves every one of Koreans, knows everyone of you and clearly understands the desire of all peoples. He is devoting his all to your interests just as he did in the past. Therefore, I wish him great success and good health and a long life from the bottom of my heart for the realisation of your desire.

The special envoy continued: His excellency our president regards respected and beloved President Kim Il-song not only as the inspiring and most respected leader of the fraternal country but as his most intimate friend. His excellency our president entrusted me to meet respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and convey our warmest greetings and respect to him and express the militant and official stand of the Egyptian people supporting the Korean people.

If the respected and beloved president comes to our Egypt any time, he will receive more enthusiastic welcome from us than any other state leaders.

The sentiments existing between the two leaders further inspire the excellent friendly relations existing between our two countries.

The stand of your country to our people, especially the stand the great President Kim Il-song manifested to us in 1973 when we fought down the enemy, was a historic stand, and this stand imbued us with a great confidence.

Heroic Korean airmen participated in the struggle to defend our territory, and president Kim Il-song strongly supported the struggle of our people at that time. This is an encouragement which we always remember.

The heroism displayed by the Korean pilots won the great admiration of the Egyptian people. It can be said that their bravery was a model demonstrating the mettle of fighting Korea, the valiant Korean people.

The excellent friendship and close relations forged between the two great leaders exert a great influence on further developing the friendship and cooperation existing between us and our two countries.

Here I assure you that Egypt will develop the friendly and cooperative relations forever and on the broadest scale with Democratic Korea on to a higher stage.

The development of this cooperation in accordance with the ideas taught by great President Kim Il-song shows that this cooperation is cooperation of fraternal friendship and the best, most friendly and noblest of the cooperation existing between brothers in the world.

Saying that it was very beneficial to invite delegations of the two countries to visit each other and develop the exchange of various delegations on the broadest scale and in such a way as desired by the two countries, he went on: We Egyptian people know a lot of things about the great president and heard much about him.

Saying with high pride that our friendly relations sealed in the struggle against imperialism can be developed on a higher stage, I take this opportunity to extend our support to your struggle. We, together with you, will struggle against imperialism and for the consolidation of independence in the future, too, and this will develop into friendly relations between brothers. We are also struggling against imperialism and for consolidating independence in our region.

When I had an audience with His Excellency respected and beloved Kim Il-song, I told him about the political, military and peaceful developments in the Middle East and explained him the proposals of our side concerning them. Of course, the stand for peace we desire in this region is based on independence and justice. I was very happy to convey this stand of ours to him, entrusted by President Anwar as-Sadat.

We felt that respected and beloved President Kim Il-song knew well the developments in our region as if he were in Cairo and were enduring the crisis with us.

Special envoy Muhammad Hasan Muhammad at-Tuhami said that the Egyptian people followed the great successes made by the Korean people and the struggle waged by them for independence with great admiration from the bottom of their hearts and highly appraised them.

He stated: Korea has made tremendous successes in various fields.

We highly estimate the excellent friendly relations between your country and our country and are proud of them. We will make efforts to develop continuously such relations of friendship in the future.

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK100340Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 10 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, February 10 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received the special envoy of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt on February 9. Present on the occasion were Muhammad Hasan Muhammad at-Tuhami, vice prime minister at the Presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt and political adviser to the president, who is special envoy of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat of the ARE, and his party.

Ho Dam, vice-premier and foreign minister, was present there. Also on hand was Mohammad Saqi al-Faqi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The special envoy courteously conveyed the regards of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to the great leader. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES EMPEROR BOKASSA'S SPECIAL ENVOY

SK100350Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 10 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, February 10 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received the special envoy of the Emperor of the Central African Empire on February 9.

Present on the occasion were Fidel Mandaba Bornou, minister of state of the Imperial Court of the Central African Empire and juridical adviser to the emperor, who is special envoy of Emperor Bokassa the First, and his companion Henry Koba, secretary of state of the Imperial Court.

On hand were Comrade Kong Chin-tae, personage concerned Kim Hyong-yul, Ambassador of our country to the Central African Empire Yi Man-sok.

The special envoy courteously conveyed a personal letter and gift of Emperor Bokassa the First of the Central African Empire to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

NODONG SINMUN ON NEED FOR POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

SK100615Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2315 GMT 9 Feb 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 10 February commentary: "To Hold Political Talks Is the Most Reasonable Method to Expedite the Nation's Reunification"]

[Text] To reunify the divided fatherland is the ardent desire of our people and the nation's utmost mission. Today, when grave obstacles lie in the path of settling the reunification issue and the danger of perpetuating division is increasing due to the scheme of foreign and domestic splittists, putting an end to the state of division is an urgent task which should not be delayed.

In order to successfully settle the country's reunification, political parties, social groups and people of all strata of North and South Korea which have an interest in putting an end to division and realizing reunification must unanimously join in implementing the national cause.

A year ago the joint meeting of political parties and social organizations in our country put forward a four-point national salutation proposal which advocated the convening of a North-South political consultative conference [nampuk chongchi hyopsang hoiu] composed of representatives of political parties, social organizations and peoples of all strata in North and South Korea. This proposal reflects realistic demands.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: The elimination of the misfortune of national division and the realization of the country's reunification by peaceful means involves numerous problems. All these problems can be smoothly solved only through a North-South political consultative conference.

The settlement of the country's reunification issue through a political consultative conference is the consistent stand of our party and government. The convocation of a North-South political consultative conference is a just proposal which would enable the country's reunification through our people's own efforts. Korea's reunification should be realized at any cost without foreign interference, independently by the Korean people themselves. Our country has been divided by outside forces. Our people's national sovereignty is violated by outside forces.

The fatherland reunification issue is a domestic problem of the nation which is related to national sovereignty. Therefore, the actual masters in regard to the settlement of this problem are none other than our people themselves. Our people are brave and possess strength and ability capable of realizing the country's reunification.

In order to reunify the country based on the principle of independence, all patriotic forces of North and South Korea must be firmly united and must unanimously join in the struggle for the realization of reunification. This is a basic requirement which will enable our people to adhere to their rights as masters in the settlement of the reunification issue and to fulfill their responsibility as masters.

The proposal for the convocation of a North-South political consultative conference proceeded from this basic requirement. When the North-South political consultative conference is held as called for by the nation, the broad patriotic forces of the North and South can sit in one place face to face, cherishing a single reunification hope and concentrating all the nation's strength and wisdom on the fatherland reunification cause--the nation's joint cause. [passage indistinct]

All our people, except a small minority of traitors, are interested in the country's reunification. Therefore, fatherland reunification should be realized in conformity with the will and interest of the masses. In order to settle the fatherland reunification issue in conformity with the will and interest of the nation, the masses--the actual masters--must actively take part in this work. Political parties, social organizations and people of all walks of life must be able to fully reflect their will and demands. To this end, such a forum for dialog as the North-South political consultative conference must be provided. The proposal for convocation of a North-South political consultative conference is a positive and realistic one which would enable us to accelerate the reunification cause by discussing all urgent and important matters arising in the realization of reunification and to take positive measures.

The fatherland's reunification involves numerous issues--large and small--to be settled in advance. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has opposed taking measures to open the road of reunification such as the termination of aggression and interference of outside forces, elimination of military confrontation between North and South, alleviation of the state of tension, realization of collaboration and exchanges between North and South in various fields, creation of an atmosphere for national unity and adoption of a confederal system between North and South. It is pursuing only a policy of division.

At present, when the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique opposes reunification and is perpetrating the scheme for division, in order to settle issues arising in realizing the fatherland reunification cause, political parties, social organizations and people of all walks of life in the North and South which are interested in reunification must have an opportunity to sit together.

If the North-South political consultative conference is held, the representatives of political parties, social organizations and people of all strata can sit together in one place, open-heartedly exchange views on reunification, discuss and make decisions about expediting the country's reunification, including our side's proposals, and thus mark a joint milestone in the fatherland's reunification.

Thus, the proposal for the convocation of a North-South political consultative conference is one of the most reasonable and realistic ones which would enable a settlement of the country's reunification issue in conformity with the will and interests of our people and through the nation's own effort. It also is the most correct proposal for national salvation, which would be acceptable to anyone wanting reunification of the country.

This is why not only the people of the northern half of the republic, but also the broad strata of South Korean people, compatriots abroad and the world's peace-loving peoples are actively supporting our proposal.

Today the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is trying to hinder a North-South political consultative conference, while depicting the matter of our country's reunification as one of struggle between communists and nationalists. This is a deceptive scheme to cover up its splittist nature and a treasonous act which only the traitors can perpetrate.

The fatherland reunification struggle is not one between communists and nationalists. It is one between patriots and traitors and between the national forces of chuche and the aggressive forces of imperialism. There is no conflict between communists and nationalists in regard to settlement of the country's reunification. Those who oppose fascism, subordination and division can sit together and consult with each other on reunification, regardless of ideological and religious differences.

Once such a forum for talks is provided, an epochal turning point will have been created for removing the artificial barriers dividing the country, and for improving and developing relations between North and South and thus expediting the reunification cause.

To convene a North-South political consultative conference a free atmosphere must be created so that representatives of political parties, social organizations and people of all walks of life can attend.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must relinquish the anti-communist and fascist scheme hindering the country's reunification, guarantee freedom to discuss the reunification issue in South Korea and guarantee freedom of political activity so that the South Korean people can actively join in realizing the reunification cause.

To build an independent, prosperous and unified Korea, in which there is no subordination, fascism or suffering due to division, is a sacred right of our people which no one can divest. Our people will never tolerate the scheme of the domestic and foreign splittists for national division, and will without fail smash the rascals' two-Korea plot. They will build a prosperous, dignified, and reunified Korea on this land.

SOUTH KOREA ACCUSED OF DUPLICITY TOWARD NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK091125Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0648 GMT 9 Feb 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "The South Korean Puppet Clique's Maneuvers To Join the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] The reactionary forces of the imperialists, watching the nonaligned movement grow and their own situation worsen; are venturing all kinds of maneuvers to block and smash the influence of the nonaligned movement. The puppets of the imperialists are also actively participating in the imperialists' destructive maneuvers against the nonaligned movement.

In particular, the South Korean puppet clique is craftily scheming to join the nonaligned movement so as to justify the clique's line of national division and "two Koreas." The puppets' attempt to destroy the nonaligned movement stems from their uneasiness and fear of the increasing ranks of nonaligned nations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "At the present time, the nonaligned movement plays a great role in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation, sovereignty, peace and social progress."

The nonaligned movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times which opposes subordination and suppression of all forms and supports sovereignty. Peoples of the nonaligned nations are waging a resolute struggle against all dominationist forces, including imperialism and colonialism, so as to avoid reliving the oppression and ill-treatment of the past, safeguard independence and achieve independent development and prosperity. With the nonaligned movement's entry on the world stage as an independent political force, the world revolutionary forces have become decisively reinforced and the reactionary forces of the imperialists have grown weaker and weaker.

Today a severe battle is being fought in the international community between revolutionary forces and counterrevolutionary forces, between independent forces and dominationist forces. Under these circumstances, the South Korean puppet clique disguises itself as a "friend" to oppose the nonaligned movement, and is tenaciously scheming an approach to the nonaligned nations.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a heinous enemy intrinsically hostile to the nonaligned movement. The South Korean puppet clique not only acts against the concepts and objectives of the nonaligned movement of opposing imperialism and favoring independence, but also hampers the nonaligned nations in their struggle for independence and independent development.

The South Korean ruling group is an absolute puppet without a trace of independence--an important criteria for a nonaligned nation. The clique cannot be a partner of the prestigious independent nations. The South Korean puppet clique is a typical colonial regime which maintains its power under the protection of the imperialists' guns and swords. The South Korean puppet clique has placed South Korea at the disposal of the foreign imperialists, and the foreign imperialists are using it as a military base. The South Korean puppet clique is also begging the foreign troops not to withdraw from South Korea but to permanently occupy it.

With the withdrawal of foreign imperialist troops becoming a demand of this age of independence, only the South Korean puppet clique could beg to keep the foreign troops permanently. The South Korean clique's only means of survival is to rely on outside forces and fawn on its masters.

In order to hold power for a prolonged period the South Korean puppet clique is scheming for the permanent division of the nation with the support of outside forces, and is not hesitating to run the risk of nuclear war against compatriots.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is ruthlessly repressing the South Korean people who demand democracy and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, and has turned South Korea into a bloody military prison and the worst spot in the world for infringement of human rights. It is not accidental at all that the world people call the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique the master prison guard.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique sells the nation for its own personal comfort and happiness, and is committing without hesitation crimes which would shame the slave traders of the past. The clique is selling South Korean workers and peasants as lifetime slaves to foreign monopolistic capitalists and plantation owners, even exporting children and human organs as special goods. The South Korean puppet clique is a ring of hoodlums with no sense of pride, conscience, morality, or responsibility.

In the international community, the South Korean puppet clique is placing great emphasis on venturing strategic propaganda for its own happiness and in particular, on destructive activities jeopardizing the nonaligned nations' just cause of independence and opposition to imperialism. This is because the South Korean puppet clique is a faithful stooge which executes the imperialist policy of aggression and war. It is a tool of their colonial rule.

The world people know about the South Korean puppets' plot to undermine the oppressed peoples' struggle for national liberation and self-determination.

In fact, it is well known that by dispatching hundreds of thousands of South Korean men to the Vietnam war the South Korean puppet clique hampered the Vietnamese people's national liberation struggle and committed beastly slaughter, atrocities, destruction and plundering.

The South Korean puppet clique also has intimate relations with the Israeli aggressors, and the clique is proud of these relations. Every time the Zionists ignite an aggressive war in the Middle East the South Korean puppet clique recklessly slanders the Arab peoples' just struggle and actively supports the Israeli aggressors. During the fourth Middle East war in 1973, the South Korean puppet clique sent scores of F-4 phantom jet pilots to Israel and even plotted to send an (?emergency) volunteer army there. This is a known fact. At international meetings the South Korean puppet clique takes the side of the Israelis and opposes the just cause of the Arab people.

The South Korean puppet clique also works as a stooge of the imperialists in Southern Africa. The South Korean puppet clique, which has close friendly relations with the racist Vorster regime, defiles the South African natives' sacred struggle against racial discrimination and supports the Vorster regime's bloody repression and atrocities. Furthermore, the South Korean puppet clique is involved in construction projects for the imperialists who are reinforcing colonialism and racism in the area. The South Korean puppet clique even sent a military advisory team to Rhodesia for the Smith racist regime, which opposes the Zimbabwe people's liberation struggle. All these facts show that the South Korean puppet clique is an enemy of the African people who struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for the complete liberation of the African continent.

The South Korean puppet clique is defaming and slandering the worthy struggle of the people who are building a new life in the Asian, African, and Latin American nations under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and is craftily scheming to destroy the unity of the nonaligned nations. It is no secret that the South Korean puppet clique, penetrating into many nations of the three continents under various signboards, is acting as a tool of the imperialist spy and sabotage agents on the instructions of its masters.

The South Korean puppet clique goes wherever the imperialists carry out plots against the nonaligned nations. Wherever the South Korean puppet clique goes, fraud, trickery, bribery and all kinds of dirty scandals ensue.

This year the South Korean puppet clique, holding "diplomatic mission chiefs" meetings and so forth, is more craftily scheming to step up its penetration of the nonaligned nations.

The South Korean puppet clique's attempt to penetrate into the nonaligned nations is, above all, for the purposes of winning support for the permanent occupation of South Korea by foreign imperialist troops and for the "two Koreas" policy, escaping the serious international isolation facing the clique, and sustaining the shaky military fascist regime. It is also aimed at perpetrating disruptive, divisive and destructive acts in the nonaligned nations and at hampering those nations from going along the road of anti-imperialism and independence by penetrating the nonaligned nations as a detached force by the divide and conquer strategy of the imperialists. By doing this, the South Korean puppet clique is trying to get more aid from its masters as a reward for its destructive activities.

Such maneuvers by the South Korean puppet clique are anachronistic acts running counter to the trend of the new era of independence. It was a just action for the sound development of the nonaligned movement that the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned nations in Lima destroyed the South Korean puppet clique's trick to join the nonaligned movement.

The South Korean puppet clique has become a subject of ridicule, criticism, and denunciation at meetings of the nonaligned nations. This is proper treatment for those who try to jeopardize the nonaligned movement with double-faced trickery.

Nevertheless, the South Korean puppet clique has not abandoned its attempt to throw the nonaligned movement into confusion. As an international beggar sustaining its life by begging from its masters, the South Korean puppet clique, talking about "cooperation" and so forth under the guise of kindness, is shamelessly trying to approach the nonaligned nations. But no matter how the South Korean puppet clique may camouflage itself, it cannot cover up its nature as a lackey of the imperialists who tries to destroy the nonaligned movement. The peoples of the nonaligned nations will heighten their vigilance and watch the puppet clique's behavior and not tolerate any maneuver aimed at destroying the nonaligned movement.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. MILITARY AID PLAN FOR SOUTH KOREA

OW091557Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today runs a commentary flaying the U.S. plan to transfer spare parts of various kinds of combat equipment and 6,000 tons of ammunition as part of its military "aid" to the South Korean puppets in the next fiscal year. Such large shipments of ammunition and spare parts of combat equipment cannot be interpreted as an act pursuing other aims than war, observes the commentary.

It says: It is also reported than an infantry battalion of the U.S. troops present in South Korea will be converted into an armored battalion equipped with new-type tanks in the present fiscal year. This is intended to keep in South Korea "powerful military strength" by increasing the fire power on the pretext of the "withdrawal" of the U.S. ground force from there. It is not without reason that foreign press reports said the new armored battalion would drastically increase the fire power of the U.S. troops even if there may be small troop "withdrawal."

Recalling that the "report on defence" and "white paper on defence" recently submitted to Congress by the U.S. defence secretary and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff noted that "powerful support" would be given to the South Korean puppets and "powerful military strength" maintained in South Korea, the commentary goes on: This reveals the sinister intention of the U.S. to obstruct Korea's reunification by "force, "hasten war preparations in South Korea and encourage the South Korean puppets to a new military gamble.

The U.S. is now reinforcing its air and naval forces in South Korea and increasing the fire power of ground troops, massively bringing in latest-type fighter planes and other combat equipment.

Encouraged by their master, the South Korean puppets are intensifying the fascist suppression of the people under the slogan of "allout security" and whipping up a war atmosphere and deliberately heightening tension by staging war exercises in the sky and on the ground and sea almost everyday.

Denouncing these frantic acts of the puppets, the commentary continues: The reckless arms reinforcement in South Korea will lead to the outbreak of another war in Korea in the end.

The stepped-up war preparations of the splittists and their schemes to perpetuate Korea's division by force are a grave obstacle to Korea's peaceful reunification and a serious menace to peace in Asia and the world. The U.S. must renounce its interventionist and belligerent policy against Korea and quit South Korea without delay, taking along all its troops and all means of war including nuclear weapons.

BARBAROUS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CONTINUE IN SOUTH KOREA

OW091629Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)--South Korea has today turned into the most horrible hell on earth owing to the barbarous suppression of people and shuddering violation of human rights by the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique.

In South Korea human rights have been totally trampled underfoot in 8 years of the fascist state of emergency, coupled with the murderous "emergency decrees" which have been in force for 5 years.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has large suppressive forces--40 men including agents of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency for every square kilometre; a secret agent for every 8 people; and over 570 prisons and lockups overflowing with patriots and guiltless people.

Over the past 3 years since the "October Yusin" the fascist group has not only trumped up numerous evil laws but also retrogressively revised thousands of draconic laws including the "anti-communist law" and "national security law." All these evil laws serve to justify arrests without warrant, fabrication of bogus cases and "murder by torture.

Pak Chong-hui the puppet has shown in all nakedness his nature as the most vicious fascist hangman by directing the spearhead of suppression to the people who desire democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In the past 16 years or so since they usurped puppet power the South Korean fascist bandits have faked up over 260-cases and passed capital punishment or heavy penalties on over 23,000 patriots on charges of involvement in them.

The hangmen brought forward again the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," which even puppet procurators refuse to deal with as its fabrication was fully laid bare in 1975, over 10 years after the case was cooked up, and hanged 8 persons to death and rigged up the "campus spy-ring case" and condemned scores of Japan-resident Korean students to death or life imprisonment.

Anyone who opposes the treacherous policy, whether he may be a politician, pressman or believer, is brutally suppressed by the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique. The fascist bandits kidnapped former "presidential candidate" Kim Tae-chung in broad daylight from Tokyo and repeatedly inflicted penalties upon him; suppressed ex-"president" Yun Po-son and other personages of various strata and imprisoned many of them on charges of "violation of the emergency decree" merely because they made public the "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

A group of defence counsels of South Korea rightly stated that "the trial of the publishers of the declaration for democracy and national salvation was similar to the trial in Nazi Germany in the method, and the arbitrariness of the court penalty was more flagrant than the brutality of the Japanese aggressors against our patriots during their rule of this nation."

The violation of human rights by the South Korean fascist clique is indeed unbridled. They took lawyer Kang Sin-ok to the "Central Intelligence Agency" from the court. The only reason was that while pleading for youth and students involved in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy," he said that "it is a murderous act abusing the law to impose life imprisonment upon the students who love the country."

The puppets also disqualified lawyer Han Sung-hon and sentenced him to penal servitude because he wrote an article in his collection of essays paying tribute to the patriots who were executed.

The barbarous violation of human rights and murderous acts of the South Korean puppet clique is the last frenzy of those who find themselves in a hopeless bag, rejected and isolated within and without.

Protest Statements Reported

SK090402Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 9 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA) --The anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people of all strata gained new momentum toward the end of last year and in the first month of this year.

The South Korean people strongly demand the release of all political prisoners, the repeal of the "emergency decrees" and the abolition of the treacherous "yusin (revitalization) system".

On January 19, ex-"president" of South Korea Yun Po-son, Catholic Bishop Chi Hak-sun, Quaker Ham Sok-hon, ex-chairman of the "Democratic Republican Party" Chong Ku-yong, former editor-in-chief of TONGA ILBO Chon Kwan-u and other personages issued a statement titled "To Democratic People". The statement said that "the yusin system is a system against democracy, nation and people's life and for corruption and privilege" and held that the "system" should be abolished.

It stressed: "The so-called yusin system is invalid and can not be recognized from its establishment." It strongly demanded the repeal of the "emergency decrees," the unconditional and immediate release of the "conscientious prisoners" and the "abolition of all the undemocratic evil laws and laws repressing human rights."

Such demands were raised earlier at anti-"government" meetings and demonstrations of workers and students and personages of various strata which were repeatedly held in Seoul in December last year.

The families of those who are in jail and people of various strata held an anti-"government" torchlight demonstration on the evening of December 7, resolutely demanding the unconditional release of political prisoners and a guarantee for freedom of the press.

Late December last year, suppressed anti-"government" personages and families of those in jail issued a statement demanding the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to immediately set free personages and students who were cast into prison on the charge of violation of the "emergency decrees" and "anti-communist law."

The South Korean people are firmly resolved to fight to the end against fascism, not yielding to their fate. The South Korean university and college professors who were expelled from campus by the fascist clique issued a "declaration for democratic education" early in December last year. They manifested the determination to win democratic freedom, saying that "if professors and students are not allowed at their university to discuss history, society and the situation or search for truth, it can not be said that it is a university."

The "TONGA Committee of Struggle for Defence of Free Press," a fighting organisation of journalists of TONGA IIPO who were dismissed while fighting for freedom of the press, manifested on January 1 the determination to keep their struggle this year.

It said: "In the year more difficulties may await us. If these difficulties become the seeds of the free press in this land, we will meet them without hesitation. Let us arm ourselves with a firmer will and courage and devote our all to bringing the deep-coloured, beautiful flower of the free press into bloom."

The "Cultural Association for Freedom," an organisation of South Korean literary men, held an anti-"government" meeting in Seoul in December last year and issued a declaration for human rights. In the declaration they stressed: "Believing that freedom of expression can be won only through our own strength, we pledge ourselves to fight to the end together with all conscientious intellectuals and the suffering working people, citizens and students."

The "Council of the Movement for Human Rights in South Korea" was formed in Seoul on January 24 as a fighting organisation of personages of various strata determined to fight against the fascist clique's suppression of human rights. In its statement the organisation expressed the determination to fight, together with the people of various strata, until the violation of human rights is brought to an end in South Korea.

The harsher suppression becomes, the more vigorously South Korean people rise in struggle.

COVERAGE OF KIM YONG-NAM DELEGATION'S YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

For Belgrade TANJUG coverage of the current visit in Yugoslavia by the KWP delegation headed by Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee and Secretary of the KWP Central Committee, see the Yugoslavia section of the 7 February and subsequent issues of the East Europe DAILY REPORT.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON FERTILIZER PRODUCTION

SK090913Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2315 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 7 February editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Launch the Battle of Chemical Fertilizer Production"]

[Text] Today, when the entire nation is seething with the sublime battle to carry out the second 7 year plan, upholding the grand program of socialist construction delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the letter sent to all party members by the party Central Committee, the weighty task of causing a new upsurge in chemical fertilizer production confronts the chemical and mining industry sectors.

To continuously increase chemical fertilizer production is an important requirement for all-out chemicalization of the agricultural economy and for successfully attaining the grain target set for the new prospective plan period.

At the first session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song disclosed the target of 5 million tons of chemical fertilizer production in 1984 as part of the grandiose program of the second 7-year plan. A target of five million tons of chemical fertilizer production! This is a very grandiose, prospective target along with the other goals of the new 7-year plan in its growth rate and scale.

When we occupy the grandiose target along the path of chuche orientation, modernization and scientification in the fertilizer production sector, quantity of chemical fertilizer applied per chongbo will reach more than 2 tons, and an epochal turning point will be made in the chemicalization of the agricultural economy. Accordingly, the level of industrialization and modernization of agriculture will be further raised and successful occupation of the height of 10 million tons of grain will be firmly guaranteed.

In occupying the height of chemical fertilizer production of the new prospective plan, it is very important to carry out the battle tasks of this year--the first year of the second 7-year plan. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows in his New Year's message: Whether we successfully carry out the new prospective plan will largely depend on the results of this year's battle.

A good beginning is the key to good results in all cases. To successfully accomplish the chemical fertilizer production target of the second 7-year plan, we should vigorously take the first step this year. If all chemical fertilizer production workers launch the battle of the first year with vitality and if all necessary conditions are provided, the heights of the new prospective plan will be occupied ahead of schedule.

Workers and technicians of the chemical and mining sectors should carry out the chemical fertilizer production plan of this fertilizer application year without fail, upholding the instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the national agricultural congress. Thus they will be able to greet a bumper harvest again this year by overcoming the cold front's effects and thoroughly carrying out the chuche-based agricultural method in the agricultural sector.

Realization of the resolution of the agricultural workers who have set out upholding the militant slogan "To the height of 8.8 million tons of grain," depends on the struggle by the workers and working people in the chemical and mining industry sectors to produce and guarantee various kinds of chemical fertilizers needed by the agricultural areas.

Today when the severe affects of the cold front are prevailing and the world is facing a bad food supply situation, our party's confidence in and expectations of the chemical fertilizer producers, who are responsible for developing agricultural production, are greater than ever. As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, fertilizer is rice, and rice is socialism. All party members and workers in the chemical and mining industry sectors should greatly contribute to accomplishing the first year's tasks of the second 7-year plan by responsibly carrying out the tasks set forth in the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in the letter of the party Central Committee.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows in his new year message: All industrial sectors must place all available facilities into full operation, normalize production and further increase labor productivity through the vigorous struggle to increase the production capacity of all existing plants to the maximum. Thus they must overfulfill their assigned tasks for this year without fail.

Effective use of the already available economic foundation to the maximum and the normalization of production at a high level serve as important key factors for the successful occupation of the chemical fertilizer height. In the 6-year plan period, existing chemical fertilizer plants were readjusted and strengthened, new chemical fertilizer plants--including large-scale urea fertilizer plants equipped with modern facilities--were built and, in particular, apatite mines and phosphate fertilizer plants were built on a large-scale. As a result, phosphate fertilizer production capacity using domestic raw materials was further increased. When functionaries and working people of the chemical and mining industries actively struggle to effectively use this mighty economic foundation and production potential we can further increase chemical fertilizer production.

To fully use the existing economic foundation and production potential and normalize production at a high level it is important to properly carry out technical work and facility management work. Proper planning and organization of technical and facility management work is an important key factor in successfully carrying out the current chemical fertilizer production battle.

All chemical fertilizer plants and refineries must establish strict regulations for inspecting and repairing all facilities including high-pressure (?revolving) facilities in a timely manner. They must also thoroughly maintain sufficient amounts of spare parts. Keeping deep in mind the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions on making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific, they must scientifically manage and operate production and technical processes, establish strict technical management regulations and analysis systems and thus effect a new turning point in the further modernization and automation of production processes by enhancing the role and responsibility of technicians.

To produce chemical fertilizer in a timely manner and decisively increase production of phosphate fertilizer in particular are most important tasks assigned the chemical fertilizer producers. Particularly, apatite mines must constantly carry out the struggle to produce and supply good quality phosphates in great quantities to phosphate fertilizer plants in a timely manner. At the same time, phosphate fertilizer plants must increase phosphate fertilizer production by placing facilities in full operation. Plants concerned must secure sufficient lactic acid needed in phosphate fertilizer production by readjusting and strengthening lactic acid production facilities.

Success in the chemical fertilizer production battle depends greatly upon excellent production guidance and detailed and minute economic organization work by functionaries. No matter how heavy and vast the task assigned the chemical fertilizer production sector may be, if functionaries in this sector astutely analyze and organize all production processes from the standpoint of thoroughly carrying out their assigned tasks in a responsible manner and effectively carrying out the struggle to mobilize all potential for increased production, they can excellently fulfill their assigned tasks. All guidance functionaries in the chemical fertilizer production and related sectors, by deeply recognizing that success in chemical fertilizer production this year depends upon their efforts and ability, must improve their organizational work in accordance with the demands of the taeon work system. They must effect epochal upsurges in the production of various kinds of chemical fertilizer, herbicide and agricultural chemicals by constantly deepening and developing their organizational work to arouse the broad masses.

The great tasks in the chemical fertilizer production sector demand further strengthening of ideological indoctrination work among party members and working people to enhance the spirit of being masters of the revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Being masters of revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance are the attitude and spirit which our functionaries and working people must possess in brilliantly implementing the magnificent tasks of the second 7-year plan. Party organizations and the three revolution teams must firmly arm party members and working people with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions to the fertilizer production sector and see to it they responsibly carry out their assigned tasks to the end with the awareness of being masters of the revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Upholding the KWP Central Committee letter to all party members, let all of us once again demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of the Korean working class by vigorously dashing toward the eminences of the second 7-year plan, performing heroic exploits in the implementation of the militant task assigned us.

BRIEFS

INDIA TRADE AGREEMENT--Pyongyang, 10 Feb--A trade agreement between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of India was signed in New Delhi on February 3, according to a report. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 10 Feb 78 SK] Pyongyang, 9 Feb--The government trade delegation of our country returned home from India on February 7 by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 9 Feb 78 SK]

JANUARY PRODUCTION TARGETS--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent messages of thanks to workers, office workers and three-revolution teams of various plants and industrial facilities throughout the nation for overfulfillment of their January production targets. In the machinery sector, the Yongsong machinery plant, (Nagwon) machinery plant, Sungniho vehicle plant and Taeon electric appliances plant in particular have surpassed their monthly production quotas, while the Kimchaek iron works raised steel production by 50 percent. In the mining industry, Munsan mine, Anju mine complex and Komdok mine have effected innovations in ore and coal production, exceeding monthly quotas by 20 to 80 percent. The Sunchon cement plant has increased cement production by more than 60 percent over the same period last year. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Feb 78 SK]

PAK TONG-CHIN, SNEIDER DISCUSS U.S. VISIT, TALKS WITH VANCE

SK100834Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 10 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 10 (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin met with U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Sneider at the ministry today to discuss the agenda of his projected talk with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Minister Pak is to make a week-long trip to the United States early next month, during which he will have talks with U.S. Secretary of State Vance and other Carter administration leaders. Their talks will mainly deal with Korea-U.S. relations in connection with the controversial Pak Tong-son case and the implementation of U.S. compensatory measures designed to offset the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from Korea, it was said.

U.S. Ambassador Sneider is to leave here Feb. 11 for Washington to have consultations with his home government and to testify before congressional committees on the Korean situation and other matters.

VRPR: WORLD PEOPLE STRONGLY OPPOSE 'TWO KOREAS' PLOT

SK100120Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Feb 78 SK

["World Trend: World Public Increasingly Favors the Independent Reunification of the Korean Peninsula"]

[Excerpts] Today's world public increasingly favors the independent reunification of the Korean Peninsula, while it is increasingly opposed to the scheme by splittists within and without for fabricating "two Koreas." This trend is due to our people's sacred struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification to defeat imperialist aggression and regain national sovereignty. This is also because the "two Koreas" plot is a new scheme by imperialists to freeze the present state of division on the Korean Peninsula and to turn South Korea into their permanent colony.

The socialist countries and nonaligned nations are vigorously struggling against imperialist aggression and for national sovereignty, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. Even people in capitalist countries are struggling against all forms of domination and subordination, and for independence.

The world's peoples' anti-imperialist and independence causes are closely linked. Therefore, this calls for the strengthening of international solidarity and unity in the joint struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and dominationism. The struggle for the Korean Peninsula's independent reunification is part of the joint anti-imperialist and independence struggle, as well as of the struggle for peace in Asia and the world. Therefore, our people's struggle for fatherland reunification has won the absolute support and encouragement of the world people.

Even the peoples of capitalist countries, including the United States and Japan, unanimously oppose the "two Koreas" plot.

Today's international public firmly stands on the side of our people. The foreign and domestic splittists' two-Koreas play has encountered strong opposition from the world's peoples.

RPR PAPER EDITORIAL ON U.S. TROOPS' 'BRUTALITIES'

SK100040Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1010 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK

[HYOKMYONG CHONSON 1 February editorial: "We Condemn the U.S. Troops for Their Brutalities"]

[Text] It has been reported that Chonju district court sentenced Private First Class (Stephen Allen) of the U.S. Air Force (?278th signal unit), who committed two most brutal murders in April and July last year, as well as arson, to life imprisonment. The authorities concerned had to take this matter seriously at the time of the incident and deal with it sternly at the state level. However, they covered up this heinous brutality by the U.S. forces when it happened and today, after more than half a year, only gave out a life sentence in an attempt to squelch the incident. We cannot but feel animosity and resentment at the servile attitude of the authorities concerned.

(Stephen's) brutal acts of murder and arson were not accidental and cannot be dealt with as a simple criminal case. This murder and arson are a small part of the murderous and barbaric acts of the U.S. forces forcibly occupying South Korea, killing our people for fun and committing brutalities against our people every day. These are direct results of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Korea and the Pak regime's unprecedently humiliating policy of treason against the country and the people. This is why we insist that the yankee (Stephen's) criminal acts must be dealt with sternly at the state level as a serious political problem, and that this incident cannot be settled simply by punishing (Stephen).

This heinous criminal act of strangling and slashing an innocent woman to death could only be possible because the U.S. forces forcibly occupy the country as aggressors, and because the U.S. Government dispatches people who hate mankind, despise other races and regard destruction, plunder and murder as virtuous deeds. Wherever they go, the U.S. forces despise and persecute the inhabitants, rape and insult women, plunder property and shoot children to death. This is the unique nature of U.S. forces. Since the U.S. forces occupied this land, not a single day has passed without an incident, and their brutalities have caused all manner of suffering to our people, such as loss of life, robbery and so forth.

As long as the U.S. aggressive forces continue to occupy South Korea, their brutalities will be further intensified. This is shown by a report from authorities concerned that criminal acts by foreigners, including U.S. troops, have increased recently.

The misfortune which befalls our people because of the U.S. forces' brutalities is made more bitter by the treacherous acts of the Pak regime which strives to keep the U.S. forces in South Korea as a support for the permanent division of the country and for its continued clinging to power. The South Korea-U.S. agreements, the trials of the Yankee criminals are nothing but screens to soothe our people's discontent and our nation's resentment against the U.S. forces' brutalities.

"Refrain from actions which hurt the feelings of the U.S. forces and generously handle their criminal acts" is the Pak regime's official and open directive. Thus, many crimes of the U.S. forces are being overlooked. Even at the show trials, incidents are generously handled under the foolish reasons of "soldier of a friendly nation" or "consideration of efforts contributed." In some cases, criminals are handed through the rear door of the court and returned to their own countries.

All facts clearly prove that, far from decreasing, the U.S. forces' brutalities will be further intensified as long as they stay in this country.

The U.S. forces commit brutal acts in this country and the Pak regime condones them in accordance with their aggressive and nation-selling conspiracy. Therefore, the only way to escape the misfortune of the U.S. forces' brutality is to struggle to stop aggression and nation-selling acts. Our patriotic people should vigorously launch anti-U.S., anti-fascist and national salvation movement struggles for the complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the overthrow of the Pak regime--so as to secure the working people's right to survival, realize democracy in society, halt the nation's permanent division, accomplish the nation's independent reunification and stop the audacious and inhuman brutalities of the U.S. forces.

Today when all nations uphold sovereign rights, it is a great shame that our country, with a 5,000-year-old history, has been forcibly occupied by the U.S. aggressive forces for 32 years and is, moreover, suffering from their savage brutality. Let us all launch a nationwide struggle to assail the words and deeds of the U.S. forces through anger and patriotism, and throw them all out of this land. Let us rise up in a sacred struggle to overthrow the treacherous nation-selling Pak Chong-hui regime.

VRPR SCORES ROK-U.S. STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT

SK100928Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Feb 78 SK

[Unattributed talk: "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement and Atrocities by U.S. Soldiers"]

[Text] The 9th of February is a day of shame. The so-called "Status of Forces Agreement" [SOFA] between South Korea and the United States took effect on that day. The agreement is, basically, an aggressive and treacherous agreement fabricated between the U.S. aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui clique and is a vicious criminal document justifying the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and legally protecting all sorts of bestial atrocities and interference of the U.S. troops in South Korea.

U.S. troops came to this land disguised as liberators, and from the very first day they acted like lords, arbitrarily committing heinous crimes such as plunder, murder, assault, rape and arson at many places, including Seoul and Incheon. They have since continued these acts as recreation.

One of many examples is the rape incident which occurred on a train on the Seoul-Mokpo line in January 1947. When they learned of it, our people could not suppress their anger.

Such bestial atrocities were committed more frequently by the U.S. aggressive troops after the traitor Pak Chong-hui came to power. Our people strongly protested and denounced the atrocities of the U.S. troops. How could our people, who boast a 5,000-year-long history and culture, contain their seething wrath when the national dignity was being mercilessly trampled upon by foreign aggressors?

This being the situation, the bewildered U.S. military authorities and their stooge Pak Chong-hui the traitor fabricated a criminal document to appease the people's ever-rising anti-U.S. sentiments, proclaiming loudly that if the so-called "SOFA" were signed, this would put an end to crimes by U.S. soldiers.

The contents of the agreement clearly show that this document is a dirty, humiliating and treacherous one aimed at justifying the barbarous acts committed by U.S. servicemen in South Korea. The agreement prescribes that investigative agencies of the U.S. forces will exercise direct jurisdiction over those crimes committed by U.S. servicemen while performing official duties. The agreement further stipulates that even those crimes committed while not performing official duties, over which, according to the agreement, the South Korean authorities would exercise nominal jurisdiction, should be referred to the U.S. military police or U.S. investigative agencies if they request.

This encourages and justifies the atrocities and barbarous acts committed by U.S. servicemen. In incidents in areas under martial law, the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea would make a unilateral judicial decision in determining whether a case involved performance of official or non-official duties. In the matter of compensation by U.S. servicemen for damages, the agreement favors the yankee aggressors, helping them to benefit from our low wages.

As proven by the contents of the agreement, the Pak Chong-hui clique actually affords U.S. servicemen the privilege of extraterritoriality through this humiliating and degrading agreement.

A large number of crimes were committed every day by U.S. servicemen in areas around U.S. units following the signing of this agreement, but the Pak Chong-hui clique has imposed a rigid press blackout to prevent this news from becoming public knowledge.

Fearing public protest, the clique has only staged farcical nominal trial for a few of the crimes committed by U.S. servicemen. In staging these farces, the clique committed treacherous acts without hesitation, declaring bestial U.S. criminals "not guilty" or helping them to escape through back doors, justifying their crimes under such fabulous pretexts as "considering their negligence in performing their duties," their "status as members of allied forces," and "friendly ties."

This was exemplified by a trial game staged at the Chonju district court on 25 January in a case of atrocious homicide and arson by Private (Stephen Allen), assigned to a U.S. unit. As reported by our radio, (Stephen Allen) attempted to rape Miss Yi Pok-hui, a resident of Sangbong-ri, Mi-myon, Okku county, North Cholla Province on the night of 10 June last year. Confronted with stubborn resistance from Miss Yi, he committed the atrocious and barbarous act of strangling her to death and setting fire to her house with gasoline in an attempt to destroy the traces of his crime.

One month later, on 14 July, the criminal tried to rape Miss Yi Chong-suk who lived in the same village. Failing to fulfill his desire, he committed the devilish, cruel, bestial and barbarous act of stabbing her to death with a knife. This atrocious criminal (Stephen) should have been duly sentenced to death, for homicide and arson. The Pak Chong-hui clique, however, committed the intolerable, treacherous act of hushing up the matter by staging a show trial on the pretext of "considering an offense by a member of allied forces."

Why does the clique treat with such leniency these beasts which have crawled into another's territory and, not satiated with raping and humiliating our women, seek pleasure and delight in cruelly killing them? When has this sort of tragedy existed in the past history of our people? When was our people's dignity trampled underfoot and slighted in such a way?

The barbarous and criminal acts committed by U.S. servicemen have increasingly intensified with the zealous cover-up and acquiescence by the Pak Chong-hui clique, whose fate depends upon the permanent presence of U.S. forces in South Korea. The recent barbarous acts committed by U.S. servicemen exemplify this.

On the night of 27 January this year, the rascals Sergeant (Morris) and Private (Alson) assigned to a U.S. unit, riding in a taxi operated by Driver Yun Tok-hyon of Uisong transportation company, suddenly became street robbers in front of 127 Singok-dong, Uijongbu, snatching 5,000 won from the driver by threatening him with a knife. Prior to this, some time ago four yankees, including PFC (Benjamin George), assigned to a U.S. unit, jointly committed taxi robbery.

On the traffic circle in front of Pongchon drugstore in Pongchon 6-dong, Kwanak district, Seoul, (Keins Stein), assigned to a U.S. Air Force unit stationed in South Korea, committed the barbarous act of hitting and killing female pedestrian So Ok-sun, resident of Pongchon 7-dong, Kwanak district, while driving his car at an excessive speed. At the same time he seriously injured female pedestrian Yi Man-u. In addition, two yankee rascals assigned to the 8th Army Headquarters committed the barbarous act of raping a housewife living in Itaewon-dong, Yongsan district, thus making her lose consciousness.

The yankee aggressive forces forcefully occupying this land today have continuously committed intolerable, bestial and barbarous acts of running over and killing our innocent residents with vehicles and gang-humiliating raping our women, setting fire to homes and plundering property.

The barbarous acts committed by U.S. servicemen will never be eradicated as long as the yankee aggressive forces forcefully occupy this land and as long as the pro-American, treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique exists. We should indignantly rise in an anti-U.S. struggle to banish the yankee aggressive forces from this land, clearly realizing that we cannot extricate ourselves from today's misery and suffering nor achieve the reunification of the country as long as the U.S. forces remain in this land. At the same time, the people of all walks of life should rise in a struggle to overthrow the nation-selling traitor Pak Chong-hui who has covered up the barbarous and criminal acts committed by U.S. servicemen, in his attempt to keep them in South Korea forever, thus fulfilling his desire for long-term power.

BRIEFS

AFRICAN URANIUM, COPPER--Seoul, Feb 8--The government will send a survey mission to Africa to study ways of securing such strategic resources as uranium and copper ores through active participation in development projects in the region, it was learned at the Energy-Resources Ministry today. Efforts will be directed at securing the steady supply of uranium and copper ores needed for the projected atomic power plants and copper smelter envisaged in the nation's fourth five-year economic development plan (1977-81), ministry officials said. The mission will study, among other things, the extent of technical cooperation Korea is able to provide for resources development in the African region, the officials said. The ministry will map out detailed cooperation plans with African countries on the basis of the mission's findings, they said. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0028 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK]

BENEFITS OF SOVIET-MONGOLIAN MINISTRY, ENTERPRISE TIES

LD061415Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Krivel dispatch: "The Effect of Direct Links"]

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar--Soviet-Mongolian cooperation these days is an impressive picture, in terms both of its scale and the forms of collaborations. Today PRAVDA describes the direct links between Soviet and Mongolian ministries and departments.

Direct or, as they are still called, immediate links are maintained among 16 Soviet and Mongolian ministries. P. Ochirbat, Mongolian minister of fuel and power industry, says: "We were one of the first to establish direct links with our Soviet friends, the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Ministry of Power and Electrification, in 1971. Joint work on annual plans is in progress."

The fuel and power sectors are the most technically advanced in Mongolia, and account for one-third of fixed capital. Some four-fifths of the enterprises which provide the country with fuel and power are the result of Soviet-Mongolian fraternity. Envoys of the Soviet Union have come to in the republic at the request of the Mongolian side, and are working well there. At coal pits and mines they have organized schools of advanced experience and they are helping [Mongolians] master new equipment and progressive work methods. At the same time, Mongolian specialists are undergoing training at coal enterprises in east Siberia and the Kuzbass. They are familiarizing themselves with the organization of labor and management and the system of planning and economic incentives.

Commercial contacts have also been established between the Mongolian and USSR ministries of agriculture. There has been close collaboration between them for more than 6 years. Attention is mainly paid to the development of livestock raising, a traditional sector of the Mongolian economy.

B. Pureb, Mongolian deputy minister of agriculture, says: "Direct links enable us to become extensively acquainted with the experience of leading collectives of the Soviet Union. In the past 2 years more than 350 of our country's scientists, zoologists, veterinary surgeons and stockmen have visited kolkhozes, sovkhoses, farm units and research establishments in the USSR. Close contacts have made it possible for us to solve many problems of strengthening the fodder base, developing dairy cattle raising and the veterinary service and training cadres for the countryside."

Joint work by ministries and departments of both countries is one way of raising the efficiency of economic cooperation. In particular, it has made it possible to reduce the time taken to start up new production capacities, and has accelerated practical introduction of scientific-technical achievements. The range of problems being resolved by joint efforts is broad. This includes the search for useful minerals and the provision of services and amenities in cities and aymag (oblast) centers. The joint elaboration of 90 major topics is planned for this 5-year plan.

Several Soviet ministries have representatives in Ulaanbaatar who are concerned with specific questions of organizing collaboration. These are highly qualified specialists with great experience in the sector. They help draft cooperation plans, define prospects for the development of direct ties and help implement jointly planned measures.

P. Damdin, Mongolian minister of light and food industry, also tells of fruitful cooperation. With the help of the USSR Ministry of Food Industry in recent years, in Mongolia a new line for the production of starch and syrup has been brought into action in Dzuunharaa, the capacities of the Ulaanbaatar dairy have been increased and increased production of dishware has been organized.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT GREET AGRICULTURAL WORKERS DAY

OW081055Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1821 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 February (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee, MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and MPR Council of Ministers have congratulated the rural workers and all working people of the country on the occasion of Agricultural Association Workers Day.

The greeting points out that in 1977, the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, considerable success was achieved in socialist agricultural development owing to measures adopted by the party and government, the disinterested assistance of the fraternal Soviet Union and the selfless labor and active efforts of rural working people. The material base of agricultural production is steadily getting stronger and the material welfare and cultural level of rural working people are rising.

The patriotic initiative and persistent creative labor of rural workers are of decisive significance in the implementation of 17th MPRP Congress decisions on the development of agriculture, the main branch of the MPR's economy. The Third MPRP Central Committee plenum outlined responsible tasks for making up the losses inflicted on livestock breeding in the past 2 years and for establishing a stable basis for completely fulfilling the tasks of the Sixth Mongolian 5-year plan, the greeting says.

Noting the important tasks facing agriculture, the MPR party and government appeal to all collectives in this branch of the economy to more deeply introduce the businesslike and creative ideas of the Third (December 1977) MPRP Central Committee plenum into their work and to work at the same high rate that was adopted during the year of the 60th anniversary of Great October.

WORKERS' EFFORTS OPPOSE SRV AGGRESSION

BK091202Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our revolutionary workers, who are the sons and daughters of our poor masses, made great sacrifices, including physical, moral, intellectual, property and lives to the struggle to smash and drive out all U.S. imperialists, their lackeys and the traitorous clique from the territory of our beloved Cambodia. This valiant struggle was undertaken so that our country could become independent politically, militarily, economically, socially, culturally and so on, and could enjoy genuine sovereignty and territorial integrity. Under the KCP's most correct and clear-sighted leadership, our nation has now been totally and definitively liberated. Our people have now become the real masters of the country and their own destiny.

The Cambodian people are now extremely moved, pleased with, proud of and satisfied with this victory. Our people have always wanted total independence, complete sovereignty and to live within the limits of their sacred territory. Since 17 April 1975 our people's lofty wish successfully materialized. Bearing this in mind, our people pledge to defend forever national independence, sovereignty, dignity and territorial integrity.

At the same time, the Cambodian people also desire genuine friendly relations with all countries, near and far, by abiding by the principles of equality, mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Democratic Cambodia and the Cambodian people have adhered firmly to these principles in their relations with large and small, near and distant countries.

However, enemies of all stripes--particularly the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist enemy aggressors and their supporting clique--have never been happy with the above-mentioned victory of the Cambodian people. That is why, since Cambodia's liberation, the expansionist and annexationist cliques have tried and used all means and vicious maneuvers to transform Cambodia and our people into their satellites. This is why the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist enemy has drawn up a plan to overthrow Democratic Cambodia and the Cambodian Communist Party by sending several divisions of its armed forces to commit aggression in the most arrogant manner against our Democratic Cambodia in late 1977 and early 1978.

Despite the fact that the Vietnamese have committed acts of provocation and other criminal activities against our country and people, who are under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership, the Cambodian people and the Cambodian Revolutionary Army have never abandoned that most correct stand. In fact, our nation and army continue to raise high their revolutionary vigilance and to struggle vigorously to defend national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity.

In particular, our revolutionary workers throughout the country, including factory workers, salt marsh workers, rubber plantation workers, workers at the state-owned depots and all other workers in the worker's union have all taken part in the offensive to defend the country's independence, sovereignty and self-reliance within the framework of their respective tasks by joining hands with our army at the frontline.

In fact, our revolutionary workers have tried to study all the party's political lines, especially on national defense and construction, and to further understand them so they can be implemented more effectively. They realize that the difference between defending the banner of national independence, sovereignty, honor, territorial integrity and our nation and army's banner of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership, on the one hand, and the expansionism, annexationism and Indochinese federation strategy of the Vietnamese aggressors on the other, is a strategic difference [tomnoas padepak chea yuthasastr]. The Vietnamese Indochinese federation strategy is heading toward defeat and annihilation. Our belief in independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-determination is heading toward a final splendid victory.

Accordingly our revolutionary workers, who are now struggling to improve and temper themselves in the great, vigorous revolutionary movement of socialist construction, have never given in to appeasement or complacency. On the contrary, they have raised even higher their revolutionary vigilance and have tried to study, experiment with, keep track of and control all the dark and criminal tricks and activities of enemies of all stripes--especially those of the Vietnamese annexationist enemy--such as the spying, subversion, and sabotage designed to destroy and sow dissension in our revolutionary ranks. All these enemy activities were successively smashed and neutralized.

Regarding their ideology, our revolutionary workers are working to rid themselves materially and emotionally of all forms of individualism, including dignity [muk moat], position [neati demneng], authoritarianism, bureaucratism, isolation from practical work movements [chalana cheaksdeng], liberalism [sereiniyom], favoritism [pakpoukniyom], nepotism [kruosaniyom] and so on, which could provide an opportunity for the Vietnamese running dog agents to create trouble inside our national community or to pollute the KCP's pure socialist revolutionary lines. At the same time, they have tried to instill the party's view of proletarian collectivism, unconditional respect for the party's discipline while having full awareness of it, vigorously taking the offensive to fulfill their tasks, sacrifice for the production effort, the spirit of solidarity and internal unity, and so on.

Due to the socialist revolution that our revolutionary workers have waged in their minds, factories and worker's union, all the criminal tricks and activities of the Vietnamese annexationist aggressors have not only been ineffective, but also smashed and discarded. At the same time, our revolutionary workers have also tried to grasp the goal of national construction and industrial development, including the development of heavy and light industries, such as food production and construction.

Adhering to the correct, strong and vigorous political, ideological and organizational stand and fully understanding the aim of industrial development, under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership, our revolutionary workers have doubled their efforts as much as practically possible to organize and build factories. The factories which are functioning now are also being transformed by our revolutionary workers so they can operate using locally available raw materials. They have also tried to maximize production of all sorts of farm tools and other necessities such as cloth, blankets, mosquito nets, soap, dishes, spoons, cigarette-lighters, brushes, matches, cigarettes, bicycles, dry cell batteries, bicycle tires, nails, bricks, tile, cement, gunny bags, metal containers and so on, to overfulfill the party-government production plan. Our revolutionary workers regard the tasks of organizing, building and producing all sorts of farm tools and necessities as most important and as a contribution to smashing all vicious maneuvers and activities of the Vietnamese annexationist aggressors.

Depending on their own physical and moral strength and abilities, and adhering to the stand of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance of the KCP, our revolutionary workers have tried to intensify their efforts to develop national industry and to produce even more farm tools of all types and necessities to improve our people's living conditions and to make greater contributions to national defense and construction in order to make the country powerful and prosperous in the shortest possible time.

PEASANTS TRANSFORM VILLAGES AS SUPPORT BASES FOR FRONT

BK100534Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our masses of peasants, particularly our poor peasants who represent the majority of our people, have a high sense of patriotism. They have lived and worked in the areas along riverbanks, in the plains, jungles, mountainous areas and in the coastal regions of our country. They know the geography of their respective areas and even of the most remote regions. That is why, during more than 2 years of internal war and more than 5 years of revolutionary war for national liberation, under the KCP's wise and clear-sighted leadership, our peasants transformed our immense countryside into support bases for our revolution. Our countryside then served as the source of manpower and food for the frontline until total victory over the U.S. imperialists, their lackeys and the traitorous Lon Nol clique, on 17 April 1975.

The peasant masses have made many sacrifices. They waged the class struggles and a national liberation struggle with creativity and initiative. They turned our immense rural areas into strong support bases during these revolutionary struggles. Since liberation, under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership our cooperative peasants continue to live and produce in our immense countryside to collectively build and defend the country as genuine masters of the country.

Having participated in the great revolutionary movement for national liberation and in the revolution's current phase of national defense and construction, our cooperative peasants gained even more experience in the struggle to combat enemies of all stripes, especially the Vietnamese. At the same time, our peasants better realize the importance of transforming our countryside into a strong revolutionary support base for our revolutionary army which is still fighting on the frontline. Although the struggle to defend and preserve forever national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity our frontline soldiers have fought and successively defeated the Vietnamese annexationist enemy aggressors and all their criminal activities, the Vietnamese aggressors have not yet abandoned their expansionist, annexationist and aggressive designs against our territory. That is why our people continue to raise their revolutionary vigilance and remain constantly ready to join hands with the frontline in combatting the enemy aggressors of all stripes, especially the Vietnamese.

Our people clearly realize that our heroic army's struggle on the frontline cannot be waged independently from the support bases. In order to boost the moral, physical and intellectual strength and defense ability of our frontline soldiers, our cooperative peasants at the rear pledge to build their villages and districts into strong support bases as sources of manpower and food for the frontline, as in the last revolutionary war.

To build the immense countryside into a strong permanent support base, under the KCP's wise and clear-sighted leadership our cooperative peasants have many duties to fulfill; however, their most important and immediate tasks are the following:

Our fraternal cooperative peasants attach great importance to tracking down and smashing all criminal enemy attempts to harass our Democratic Cambodia, especially those by the Vietnamese and their supporting clique. These Vietnamese supporting elements and their activities must be completely smashed and discarded from all our cooperatives and national community. At the same time, our cooperative peasants have raised higher their revolutionary vigilance to defend the KCP, the revolutionary proletarian administrative power, and the collectivist system and their cooperatives. Meanwhile, they are striving to defend collective property, including farm tools, the rice still in the fields and rice already stored in the granaries, dams, plantations, other crops, and cattle; and to rapidly harvest rice.

Besides their main tasks, they are also interested in studying the struggle of our army on the frontline and revolutionary simplicity and courtesy. At the same time, they are struggling to grow dry season rice on all lands with available water. They are striving to complete as soon as possible this dry season rice planting movement to resume the drive to develop new dams, reservoirs, canals, field embankment networks-- and to solve the water supply problem. While trying to fulfill all these tasks, cooperative peasants also continue to grow secondary crops including cassava, sweet potatoes, sago, bananas and all sorts of vegetables such as beans, gourds, squash, cucumbers and morning glory near their cooperative villages and at all worksites.

Furthermore, cooperative peasants also attach importance to developing the country in the fields of social welfare, health and culture by adhering firmly to independence, sovereignty and self-reliance. They are helping to develop the ranks of our revolutionary medical corps, including pharmacists and physicians. To develop our culture and education, they help to teach mathematics and literature to our children and inculcate in them the sense of patriotism, affection for the people, national independence, sovereignty, dignity and territorial integrity. They also encourage our children to study the heroic examples of our army while fulfilling their national defense task.

In brief, our cooperative peasants are trying their best to develop great revolutionary awareness in their rear bases and to organize a systematic movement to provide defense for their villages and districts and an active drive to maximize production to provide supplies to the frontline. They attach importance to developing their cooperative villages into strong and comforting support bases for the frontline. They all have absolute faith in the KCP's correct and clear-sighted guidance in defending and preserving the country, national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity; and the stand of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

EASTERN REGION DEFENSE, PRODUCTION EFFORTS PRAISED

BK10C720Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Summary] The people in the eastern region are well known for their patriotism and sacrifices. They have made many sacrifices for the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

Since the country was totally and definitively liberated, the people in the eastern region have continued to raise higher their revolutionary vigilance to speed up their national defense and construction efforts.

Great changes have occurred throughout the region. New field embankment networks, water reservoirs and irrigation systems have been built and are being expanded throughout the region, thus allowing cooperative peasants to carry out farm production activities all year round. Meanwhile they have actively struggled to defend their rice and national territory. Since the recent invasion by the Vietnamese armed forces in the border areas, the national defense and construction movement in the new revolutionary phase has surged forward.

"Although the border areas were invaded by several Vietnamese divisions, which carried out a large scale and systematic assault against the territory of the eastern region by penetrating several kilometers into the area, causing destruction and perpetuating ferocious crimes against the Cambodian people, our people and army never panicked or hesitated. The most ferocious and savage enemy aggression could not destroy or hinder our fraternal people's struggle. Instead, it fanned the flames of their national and class hatred. The stand of national solidarity and internal unity, patriotism, affection for the national territory, the collective system, the party and the revolution has been even more strengthened and consolidated.

"As masters of the country, the revolution and their own destiny, our people in the eastern region pledge to join hands with our revolutionary army in combating and driving off the Vietnamese aggressors, in crushing and wiping out all of their criminal activities from our territory and in intensifying the offensive to increase production for self-sufficiency, for the frontline and for the task of national construction in conformity with the appeal of the KCP and government.

"Our fraternal people never hesitate to sacrifice everything and to serve as a strong support for the frontline, by providing political and economic backing and manpower to defend territorial integrity, national independence, sovereignty, national honor, the KCP, the collective system and the proletarian state administrative power."

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION CONFERENCE OPENS IN VIENTIANE 9 FEBRUARY

BK101041Y Vientiane KPL in English 0944 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, February 10 (KPL)--An international conference to discuss to establishment of Bangkok-Hong Kong international air services through Lao and Vietnamese air space opened in Vientiane yesterday under the chairmanship of Dr A. Kotaite, president of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The conference was attended by an ICAO delegation headed by Dr A. Kotaite; a delegation of the Lao Civil Aviation Department headed by Director Phoun Khammounhuong; a delegation of the Vietnam Civil Aviation Department headed by Director Phung The Tai; a Thai delegation headed by Prasit Narongdet, deputy minister of communications; a British delegation headed by Richard Wilkinson, representative of the British civil aviation service in Southeast Asia; the delegation of the International Civil Pilots' Association headed by Chairman Tearce; and the delegation of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) headed by General secretary Hammarskjold.

Present at the opening ceremony were Noupnan Sitphasai, vice minister for foreign affairs; Thammasin, vice minister of posts and telecommunications; and other officials of Laos. F. Hartvelt, representative of the UN development programme in Laos; Donald Cape, British ambassador to Laos; Set Herabat, Thai ambassador to Laos; and Bui Van Thanh, first secretary of the Vietnamese Embassy in Laos, also attended.

The conference took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. It is scheduled to close today.

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Delegates

BK101039Y Vientiane KPL in English 0941 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, February 10 (KPL)--Dr A. Kotaite, president of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and foreign aviation delegations who had arrived in Laos to attend the international aviation conference yesterday called on Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister of Laos. The guests were accompanied by Phoun Khammounhuong, director of the Lao Civil Aviation Department.

Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut had a cordial talk with the guests. The reception took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Noupnan Sitphasai, vice minister for foreign affairs, last night gave a reception in honour of the foreign aviation delegations.

ROLE OF SOVIET PILOTS IN LAOS REPORTED, PRAISED

BK100310Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK

[Article by (Yuza Pozkov): "Byelorussian Pilots Are Awarded the Lao Itsala Victory Order"]

[Summary] "One morning in August, an Antonov-2 plane took off from Minsk to fly to Laos. Many airport officials turned up to see the plane off. Aboard the plane were (Anatoliy Robinov), chief pilot and head of the party; (Aleksandr Senekov), first pilot; (Anatoliy Lobakov), mechanic; and (Boris Shevastinov), (Tebolov Toriarov) and (Gennady Druvisheskiy), flight engineers.

"From the day they took off from the USSR, they immediately began making their contribution to the Lao revolution. After spending 7 months in that country, they have happily returned to their homeland."

All of these pilots of the civil aviation department of the Byelorussian SSR were awarded with Laos' Itsala Victory Medal, which is the most prestigious order awarded to fighters in the frontline in Laos.

(Anatoliy Robinov) said that their assignment in Laos was not easy because that country has suffered from severe economic difficulties caused by the war. "We were entrusted with many missions to help solve these problems. We flew passenger flights and transported various technical facilities, medical supplies, food and other materials. Our flights were hampered by constant bad weather, torrential rains and the mountainous terrain surrounding Lao airfields. However, we were assisted by two LPLA ace pilots--(Su) and (Sivai)--to overcome these difficulties. If we had problems regarding teaching, we would discuss them with one another as comrades and friends."

(Gennady Druvisheskiy) noted that they were very happy to carry out their mission in Laos, which served to further strengthen and foster the new relationship between the two countries. Over the past 2 years, the cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR has developed dramatically in various fields. Our republic has sent bulldozers, heavy duty trucks, spare parts, medical supplies and other equipment. In addition, several Lao students are in our republic studying subjects which will be useful to the Lao national economy.

"The friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries are like a clear sky without any clouds. This is the symbol of our genuine friendship."

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES POLISH CORRESPONDENT 9 FEBRUARY

BK101037Y Vientiane KPL in English 0940 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, February 10 (KPL)--Nec Hnekrasz, correspondent of the POLISH NEWS AGENCY (PAP) called on President Souphanouvong yesterday. The Lao president had a cordial talk with the Polish correspondent.

PHOUN SIPASEUT ATTENDS CLOSING OF OUTSTANDING UNITS MEETING

BK091342Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 9 Feb 78 BK

[Text] As reported earlier, a meeting to hail achievements throughout Vientiane region was officially opened on 1 February 1978. The meeting continued until 5 February when it ended, gloriously successful.

Attending the closing ceremony of the meeting were Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs; Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee, member of the party Central Military Commission, minister attached to the premier's office and chief of the LPLA General Staff; Deuan Sounnalat, vice minister of interior war veterans and social affairs; Osakan, member of the committee of the LPLA Political Department; Mrs. Khamphon, member of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union Central Committee; Bouahan, member of the committee of the central institute of victory medals; representatives of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee; members of the women's union committee of Vientiane Province and Municipality; and representatives of the Sikhottabong district administration and of various offices and organizations attached to the National Defense Ministry.

At the ceremony, the organizing committee presented the names of individuals who have scored outstanding achievements and the names of model units or regiments. Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, was then invited to take the floor to award the Third-Class Itsala Victory medals to three units or regiments and 16 comrades. Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee, member of the party Central Military Commission, minister attached to the premier's office and Chief of the LPLA General Staff, also took the floor to award Third-Class Heroic Victory medals to one unit and 39 comrades.

Afterwards, Osakan, member of the committee of the Army Political Department, announced the aspects of emulation campaigns to be conducted to score new achievements in 1978. The aspects of emulation campaigns are based on the three major duties of the army as adopted by the party, which are aimed at contributing to socialist transformation and building and at building a revolutionary, well-organized and modern army. Representatives of each corps then took the floor and announced in a very enthusiastic atmosphere that they would join in the emulation campaigns.

After the victory medals were awarded to model individuals and units or regiments and the points of the emulation campaigns were announced, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, made a speech. First of all, he hailed and praised the outstanding achievements of the cadres, combatants, units and regiments and then called on our whole army in general and the various armed forces in Vientiane region in particular to be vigilant against enemy schemes and be prepared to fight to defend the country, to wipe out enemy spies, to promote production in accord with the line of self-sufficiency, and to contribute to socialist transformation and building in our country in an ever more effective manner.

In response to the aforementioned call, representatives of those who have scored outstanding achievements and of model units or regiments took the floor to accept, in a spirit of sincerity, the instructions from the higher levels. They pledged to fulfill all the tasks entrusted by the party and the higher levels and to score even greater achievements.

The closing ceremony of the meeting ended with the enthusiastic shouting of the slogan "March forward to successfully fulfill all tasks entrusted by the party and people."

CAMBODIAN BORDER CLASHES 8 FEBRUARY REPORTED

BK100814Y Bangkok WORLD in English 10 Feb 78 p 2 BK

[Text] Trat--One marine was killed and 13 others were wounded in separate clashes between intruding Khmers and Thai marine troopers in Khlong Yai district here on Wednesday, an official source said this morning. The dead marine was identified as Charun Wetsamrit. According to the source, the Marines were first attacked by Khmer Rouge soldiers while they were erecting barbed wire at the border in Hat Lek village at 10:15 a.m. on Tuesday with RPG rockets. However the Marines put up a stubborn resistance and the attackers retreated after 3 hours of fighting leaving 1 marine dead and 12 of them wounded, 7 seriously.

The report said the Khmers attacked the same naval unit again at 2:45 p.m. but had to retreat for the second time after patrol boats and helicopter gunships were called in to reinforce the Marine force. The clash lasted 4 hours. It is believed that several Khmer Rouge were killed or wounded during the battle.

Meanwhile the Supreme Command said yesterday Thailand still regards its border skirmishes with Cambodia as "minor incidents" that could be settled in the near future. The Supreme Command was referring to the incident on February 6 in which 50 Khmer soldiers stormed a Border Patrol Police base in Kan Tharak district, Si Sa Ket Province, putting 10 houses, an office and 3 water trucks to the torch.

'FREE KHMER MOVEMENT' BLAMED FOR BORDER INCIDENTS

BK1000958Y Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Feb 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Summary] A former Thai ambassador to Phnom Penh said members of the "free Khmer movement" [khabuankan khamen seri] taking refuge at Aranyaprathet district, Prachin Buri Province, were a main cause of the Thai-Cambodian border dispute; the movement was given support by some groups of Thai. He disclosed that civilian volunteers had arrested 30 Cambodians and 4 Thai monks with a number of weapons while they were riding a bus from Watthana Nakhon to Aranyaprathet district.

The ATHIT [SUN] weekly magazine dated February 14 quoted an interview given by Police Major General Chana Samutwanit, former governor of Prachin Buri Province and former ambassador to Phnom Penh, as saying that the "free Khmer movement" was not supported by the Thai government. "He said the 'free Khmer movement,' founded by Cambodian refugees in Thailand, has never received support from the Thai Government. However, members of the movement who took refuge in the refugee center at Aranyaprathet district, Prachin Buri Province, secretly sneaked out of the camp and crossed our common border to kill and rob people living in Cambodia. Then they returned to the Thai border areas to hide. Their operations caused the forces of the Cambodian Government to cross into Thailand in pursuit and led to the killing of our villagers--the first incident took place on 28 January 1977 during which about 30 Thai nationals were killed."

General Chana also emphasized that members of the "free Khmer movement" are the main cause of conflicts between Thai and Cambodian forces along the border from the provinces of S'isaket down to Chanthaburi and Trat. "He suggested that the Thai Government must now allow them to use our territory as a base for their operations or to build up their forces, because doing so would damage Thai national security. General Chana said he will strongly oppose any move to support the movement since that would mean Thailand's security, especially the security of the border troops and policemen, would be at stake. Only a 'damn fool' would fight the communists by battling them inside our land, he said. [sentence as published]

TALKS WITH CAMBODIANS CONTINUE IN VIENTIANE

BK091220Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 9 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 9 (AFP)--Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, recently returned from Phnom Penh, today reiterated that Thai-Cambodian talks were continuing via their embassies in Vientiane, Laos. In addition, he confirmed that liaison offices at Poipet in Cambodia and Aranyaprathet, Thailand, about 300 kilometres (187 miles) east of Bangkok remained but, of late, there had been no inter-communication. Thai-Khmer trade was about to kick off, he noted.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT TO VISIT 12 FEBRUARY

BK100937Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Feb 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The president of Bangladesh is coming to Bangkok for a one-day unofficial visit this Sunday [12 February], an official source said yesterday. While he is here, the president will meet Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and discuss issues of mutual interest that includes a joint fishing venture between the two countries, the source said.

UPPADIT DISCUSSES EMBASSY IN HANOI, DHARSONO DISMISSAL

BK100210Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 9 Feb 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun--date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] The Vietnamese diplomats are here already. When will we send our envoy to that country?

[Uppadit] As soon as possible within this month.

[Question] Have we selected an ambassador?

[Answer] Yes, we have.

[Question] What about the site for our embassy in that country?

[Answer] We have not yet found a place for our embassy. We will have to go there to find a site. Our former embassy was in Ho Chi Minh City or Saigon.

[Question] [Words indistinct] our old embassy?

[Answer] I don't know. We have not yet gone to see it. We will send a team to check on our embassy.

[Question] Can you tell us who [will be appointed ambassador]?

[Answer] No, I cannot because we have not yet selected the person. There are so many things they have to prepare for us. We cannot simply select a person and send him to that country. We must allow them some time to make preparations.

[Question] Do you think it will be long before we can select our ambassador to the United States?

[Answer] We are trying to find the most suitable person. It won't be too long.

[Question] Will he be selected from the Foreign Ministry?

[Answer] It is the government who will decide. I cannot tell you anything at this moment.

[Question] We have been informed that you will go to the other [ASEAN] countries to explain the reasons for the dismissal of Dharsono. How will you do that?

[Answer] This is the job of the Indonesian acting foreign minister, not me. He first visited Singapore, then met with me. However, after his meeting with the foreign ministers of the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore he came to meet with me again to inform me about the opinions of the foreign ministers on the proposed dismissal of Dharsono, because I am the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee which will hold a meeting here this coming May. The committee holds its annual meeting in the member countries according to alphabetic order. I, in my capacity as chairman of the committee, must gather the opinions of the foreign ministers of the other four member countries. We usually use the "contentious" [word rendered in English] method to settle any issue pertaining to our organization. We do not vote.

The Indonesian government has informed the other four members that it wishes to withdraw its support for Dharsono, who it had earlier proposed for the post of ASEAN secretary general and who was later appointed to the post by the other members. The secretary general's term is 2 years. In fact, Dharsono will complete his term this May, but the Indonesian Government wants to replace him with a new man.

[Question] Have you received any reply from Foreign Minister Ieng Sary, whom you had invited to visit Thailand?

[Answer] Yes, I have invited Ieng Sary to visit Thailand as a government guest to open a new era between the two country. Ieng Sary has accepted my invitation in principle, but he has not yet fixed the date for his visit. I returned on 2 February. He needs some time to fix the date for the visit.

ADMIRAL AMON ON MEKONG PATROL, DOMESTIC POLITICS

BK091444Y Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 9 Feb 78 pp 1, 2 BK

[Text] After presenting awards and insignia to senior students of the Naval Officer College in Samut Prakan Province yesterday, Admiral Amon Sirikaya, commander in chief of the Royal Thai Navy, and Admiral Sathap Keyanon, commander of the operation fleet, together granted an interview to newsmen on the Lao proposal to halt operations of the Mekong River operation unit. "Whether the Mekong River operation unit will be withdrawn from the river depends on the government's judgement. However, I believe we should not dissolve the unit. The cabinet and the National Security Council will have to consider the matter and make a decision," Admiral Amon told newsmen. Admiral Amon continued, "The river belongs to both countries. We merely want to defend our sovereignty over our territorial waters. Whether Thailand and Laos are friends or not, smuggling weapons and illegal border crossings will continue as long as there are still communists in our country." The naval commander in chief added, "We have frequently arrested smugglers along the river."

Asked if the National Policy Council would review the government's achievements, Admiral Amon replied, "The government will probably report its achievements to the council soon, because it has already been working for 3 months."

Asked for his opinion on the comment by Army Commander in Chief Gen Soem na Nakhon that the current internal situation is beset by winds and storms, Admiral Amon said, "I don't think that there are any winds or storms in this country. Did he really say that?"

"What do you mean when you say the 'jaws will land?'" Admiral Amon asked the newsmen. That some senior naval officers are planning to do something, a newsman told him.

He then smiled and said, "Nobody, I think, wants to become a big shot in the present situation... you mean that someone wants to become the prime minister? If the navy would really land, arrest Kriangsak Chamanan and make Sathap (Admiral Sathap Keyanon was standing beside him) the prime minister because he can control the navy, I would quit."

Admiral Amon continued: "The three armed forces have been well united and jointly staged two coups on 6 October 1976 and 20 October 1977. Everything is going well among the three armed forces. Soem, Phaniang (Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, commander in chief of the Royal Thai Airforce) and I often meet each other. If the situation in the country is not serious, we will do nothing."

The navy commander in chief asked, "The press calls the navy 'jaws.' What does the word 'jaws' mean?" A newsmen told him that 'jaws' means sharks. He smiled and said, "There are many kinds of animals in the sea such as sharks, dolphins and many schools of fish...if I am compared to a fish, I would be like a soft-meat fish. Don't call me 'jaws'."

Since he is a member of the National Legislative Assembly, he was asked what he thought about the proposal that general elections be postponed. Admiral Amon replied, "The Revolutionary Party has told the public that general elections will be held within 1 year. Since I am also a member of that party, I must agree with it..."

NATION REVIEW URGES 200-MILE ECONOMIC SEA ZONE

BK100147Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 10 Feb 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "We Must Declare 200-Mile Economic Zone Forthwith"]

[Text] There has been a lot of humming and hawing about declaring a 200-mile economic zone in the seas around us but there cannot be any more delay. It has even been contended that declaring such an economic zone would be disadvantageous to Thailand but it was never explained why it should be so. Possibly it was thought that if Thailand did not declare the 200-mile limit, our neighbours also would refrain from it. If such a misplaced hope ever existed, it has been dashed to the ground. Our three neighbouring countries--Burma, Malaysia and Cambodia--have declared economic zones and Thailand will have to sit with the representatives of those countries and discuss about our and their fishing rights.

But the first step we must take is to arrive at a mutually agreeable demarcation of the economic zone in areas of the sea where the Thai zone clashes with those of a neighbouring country. Thailand's economic zone will of course clash with those of all three countries--Burma, Malaysia and Cambodia. But we cannot talk about any demarcation so long as we cling on to the time-honoured concept of 3-mile territorial waters.

Whether we like it or not, our fishing industry, the seventh largest in the whole world, will be deeply affected. But already Thailand has become 'sea-locked,' locked in by the economic zones of our three neighbours. So there is absolutely no reason in delaying our decision. And only when we have declared the economic zone, and agreed with our neighbours on the demarcation of the economic zones, can we take up the question of fishing rights and the possibility of joint ventures.

Later this month a Thai delegation is going to Kuala Lumpur to discuss this subject--the demarcation of the so-called "horizontal line" which would separate the Malaysian economic zone from the Thai economic zone, if by that time Thailand has one. The Thai delegation will not be able to talk the same language as the Malaysians if Thailand continues to claim only a 3-mile limit.

Under the present circumstances the question of the "horizontal line" cannot arise because Malaysia's 200-mile economic zone would only encroach Thailand's territorial waters. The Kriangsak Chamanan government has already shown us that bitter pills have to be swallowed and Thailand cannot shy away from the reality that Burma, Malaysia and Cambodia have already declared their 200-mile limit and, however much our fishermen are hamstrung by this, there is no getting away from reality.

Let us declare a 200-mile economic zone forthwith and then sit down and talk with our neighbours to find ways and means of alleviating our fishermen's adversities. Any further delay will only be a meaningless show of obstinacy.

BRIEFS

NEW BELGIAN, UK AMBASSADORS--On 1 February the Belgian ambassador to Thailand, Louis Wendenbrang, and his wife paid a courtesy call on the prime minister and his wife on the occasion of the ambassador's assumption of his new post. The Belgian ambassador told the prime minister that Belgians are becoming interested in investing in Thailand. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK] The cabinet at its meeting on 31 January approved the appointment of Mr John Peter Tripp by the Government of the United Kingdom as the new British ambassador to Thailand. Mr Tripp is to succeed Sir David Cole who is now completing his term here in Thailand. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK]

DEPARTING BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR--On 31 January Bolivian Ambassador to Thailand Carlos Iturralde--concurrently ambassador to Malaysia, Indonesia and Australia--called on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House to bid farewell upon completion of his assignment in Thailand. He will become his country's ambassador to the United States. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK]

RICE TO MALAYSIA--A six-man Malaysian delegation arrived here in Bangkok on 29 January to negotiate for the purchase of rice with Thai Government officials. The mission, led by the director general of the Malaysian Paddy and Milled Rice Organization, was yesterday holding discussions on the purchase of rice with the director general of the Foreign Trade Department. Malaysia is looking for some firm assurances from Thailand that the supplied rice will be stable throughout the year. The Malaysian delegation to the recent second meeting of the ASEAN group on rice, in Bangkok, informed the meeting that Malaysia wants to buy some 250,000 tons of rice from Thailand this year. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK]

FERTILIZER IMPORTS--Thailand is expected to import approximately 300,000 tons of fertilizer this year. This is because the fertilizer output in the country cannot meet the demand. Farmers reportedly need for their cultivation more than 600,000 tons of fertilizer annually, said Mr Wiwat Suwannaphasi, president of the Association of Import and Trade of Fertilizers. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK]

PRC ACROBATIC TEAM--The Kwangtung juvenile acrobatic team arrived in Bangkok yesterday morning by a special People's Republic of China jetliner. The 50-man team now stays at the Chaowalit Hotel. The troupe came at the invitation of Air Chief Marshal Thawi Chunlasap, in his capacity as president of the Thai Olympic Committee, to promote friendship among Chinese and Thai youths. The group is the third acrobatic troupe from the People's Republic of China to perform in Thailand since the opening of diplomatic ties between the two countries. [Bangkok POST in English 2 Feb 78 p 3 BK]

VNA CONTINUES TO CITE FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR SRV BORDER STAND

OW100841Y Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 10--Peace and good neighbourhood can be restored between Vietnam and Kampuchea provided that the Phnom Penh leaders accept the three-point proposal made on February 5 by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said Raymond Cuyot, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and vice president of the World Peace Council, in a recent statement on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue. The statement said that Phnom Penh had obstinately continued the conflict with Vietnam while the Vietnamese Government, with a sense of responsibility, had done its best to bring the conflict to an early end, in the interests of the two neighbouring countries.

The Polish Asian-African Solidarity Committee, in a recent letter to its Vietnamese counterpart, said that public opinion in Poland supported the Vietnamese stand on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue which, it stressed, must be settled only at the conference table and on the basis of complete equality and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

At a meeting in Moscow in celebration of the traditional Vietnamese New Year festival last Tuesday, Major General G.S. Titov, chairman of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society, said: "Public opinion in the Soviet Union fully supports the principled stand of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for a peaceful solution to the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue through negotiations."

The Belgium-Vietnam committee last Monday issued a statement in support of the February 5 statement of the Vietnamese Government. The statement demanded that the Kampuchean authorities accept the proposals and start negotiations at once for a solution to the border issue.

Support for the same proposals has also been voiced by Mari Ivanov and Frantisek Krajei, first vice-ministers for foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia respectively.

The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA on February said the Kampuchean position was against the interests of the Kampuchean people and the cause of peace and social progress in Southeast Asia.

PDRY Prime Minister's Support

OW091631Y Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 9--'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, yesterday assured the Vietnamese ambassador in Madinat ash-Sha'b that the Vietnamese Government's proposals for a solution to the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue were "fair and reasonable." He said that the three-point proposal advanced on February 5 was the basis for such a settlement and that peaceful negotiations would be the only way to take.

The Yemeni prime minister said he hoped that all progressive and peace forces throughout the world would give their sympathy and support to the three-point stand of the SRV Government.

EDUCATION COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

OW091535Y Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 9--A plan on cooperation in higher and secondary vocational education for 1978-1980 was signed in Hungary last week between the Vietnam Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the Hungarian Ministry of Education. Signatories were Vietnamese Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education Hoang Xuan Tuy and Hungarian Vice Minister of Education Karoly Garamvolgyi.

Vice Minister Hoang Xuan Tuy led a delegation to Hungary from January 27 to February 3 at the invitation of the Hungarian Ministry of Education. The Vietnamese delegates were received by Hungarian Minister of Education Karoly Polinszky. They visited the Academy of Sciences and educational institutions in Budapest and Eger city.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LEBANESE COMMUNISTS' VISIT

OW091615Y Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 9--The following communique has been released to the press here:

A delegation of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from January 27 to February 4, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation was led by Karim Muruwah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the LCP Central Committee, and included Farouk Selim, member of the political bureau of the party Central Committee, and Melhem Abourizk, member of the party Central Committee.

During its stay, the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. It called at the Nguyen Ai Quoc High Party School, and visited Ho Chi Minh City. The delegation went to see a number of economic and cultural institutions and had cordial meetings with representatives of different circles and social strata. Everywhere it was given a very warm welcome.

The delegation was cordially received by Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee. The LCP delegation met representatives of the VCP--Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Xuam Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Nguyen Van Kinh and Tran Danh Tuyen, vice chairmen of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee. The two sides informed each other of developments in the revolutionary struggle in each country and discussed measures to consolidate and strengthen the militant solidarity and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, and other matters of common concern. The talks took place in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

Nguyen Duy Trinh warmly acclaimed the growing successes recorded by the Lebanese Communist Party and other national, democratic, progressive forces of Lebanon in the firm struggle against the schemes of imperialism, Zionist expansionism, and the Israeli aggressors and other reactionary forces, in defence of national unity, independence and sovereignty, and for democratic freedoms and the advance of Lebanon towards complete political and economic liberation, in democracy and social progress.

The VCP and the Vietnamese people have always held that Lebanon must be independent and united, and have consistently and firmly supported the just struggle of the Arab people for the recovery of all territories illegally occupied by Israel, and for the exercise of the Palestinian people's fundamental national rights, including the right to set up an independent state on their homeland. The VCP and the Vietnamese people condemn all attempts at denying the Palestinian people these fundamental national rights, all attempts at ignoring the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and all encroachments on Lebanon's national sovereignty.

Karim Muruwah warmly hailed the outstanding achievements made by the Vietnamese people under the clear-sighted leadership of the VCP in advancing their country speedily, vigorously and steadily towards socialism along the line charted by the Fourth Congress of the VCP. He highly valued the experiences of revolutionary struggle accumulated by the VCP, a Marxist-Leninist vanguard well tested in a long revolutionary struggle.

The LCP delegation expressed concern and indignation at the aggression and crimes committed by the Kampuchean authorities against the Vietnamese people. It voiced support for the earnest proposals for negotiations contained in the statement made on December 31, 1977 by the SRV Government, and in an interview granted by Premier Pham Van Dong to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on January 4, 1978. The LCP delegation expressed the hope that the matter would soon be settled through negotiations.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the good development of the relations of militant solidarity between the VCP and the LCP, and agreed on measures to promote these relations. They agreed to join efforts to strengthen the front of solidarity of the forces of socialism and national liberation in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and apartheid.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the success of their talks, and unanimously held that the visit of the LCP delegation was a new, important contribution to the consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and the good relations of friendship long existing between the parties and the peoples of Vietnam and Lebanon.

LE THANH NGHI PAYS TET VISITS TO HA NAM NINH, THAI BINH

BK091511Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK

[Text] During the Mau Ngo Tet, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, called on and presented his Tet greetings to the people, workers, combatants and cadres of Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh provinces.

In Ha Nam Ninh, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi was warmly welcomed by Comrades Phan Dien, secretary of the provincial party committee; Ta Quang, chairman of the provincial people's committee; (Tran Van Soan), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and many others. The local leading comrades reported to the vice premier on the achievements recorded in various fields last year and stressed the determination of the party organization and people of Ha Nam Ninh to strive to bring about new changes in production, construction and life organization in order to insure the success of the 1978 state plan.

Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi visited and presented his Tet greetings to the brother and sister workers of the Nam Dinh textile combine. He was joyfully and enthusiastically welcomed by Comrades (Vu Hoi), deputy minister of light industry; (Ngo Quoc Sang), director of the combine; and cadres and workers of the combine.

After leaving Ha Nam Ninh, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi visited Thai Binh Province. He was accompanied by Comrades (Pham Bai), secretary of the provincial party committee; Nguyen Cong Phu, chairman of the provincial people's committee; (Nguyen Cong Tuan), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and others on a visit to (Nguyen Xa) cooperative in Dong Hung district and (Vu Thang) cooperative in Kien Xuong district.

(Nguyen Xa), formerly known as (Nguyen) village, is noted for its heroic guerrilla militia unit which operated during both the resistance against the French colonialists and the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. The party organization and people of (Nguyen Xa) were awarded the model village banner by President Ho and the title of heroic unit of the people's armed forces and a Military Exploit Order, First Class, by the National Assembly.

In his cordial talk with representatives of the cooperative cadres and members, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi warmly praised the party organization and people of (Nguyen Xa) for having developed the local revolutionary tradition to make their homeland more and more prosperous and beautiful. He urged the (Nguyen Xa) cooperative members and cadres to further improve management and intensively expand the cooperative's material and technical bases along the line of large-scale socialist production so that they could take the initiative in combatting natural calamities, score even greater success in production and constantly improving the people's standard of living.

Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi called on the family of Comrade (Nguyen Dinh Tuyen) whose son was a fallen combatant, and the family of Mrs (Nguyen Thi Bay), widow of a fallen combatant, and holder of the cooperative's banner of proficiency in livestock breeding for 10 consecutive years. He also inspected the spring ricefields and the cooperative hog farm.

Afterward, the vice premier visited (Vu Thang) cooperative, a cooperative which has, in 13 consecutive years, won the banner of progressive unit in intensive rice cultivation and development of hog breeding. After inspecting the ricefields, the hog farm, the nursery and the medical dispensary of the cooperative, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi praised the cooperative for having paid attention to building its material and technical bases in support of production, especially to irrigation work and the building of ricefields as well as the construction of public welfare projects in service of the people's life. The vice premier urged the cooperative cadres to carry out even more satisfactorily the task of developing a body of young cadres capable of economic and technical management to supervise the intensive cultivation of rice and hog breeding. The (Vu Thang) cooperative, he said, must formulate a plan to develop various types of crops to meet the demands for consumption and export.

He encouraged cadres and cooperative members in (Vu Thang) to strive to achieve a rice yield of 12 tons per hectare in the next few years.

Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi then called on the family of Mrs (Pham Thi Ty), mother of a fallen combatant, and the family of elder (To Van Suy), 80, whose son and grandson were fallen combatants.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi worked with the standing committee of the Thai Binh provincial party committee, the provincial people's committee, the standing committee of Dong Hung district party committee and the district people's committee. He praised Thai Binh Province for its 1977 achievements in production and other tasks and stressed the need to build districts and strengthen the district level in order to insure the advancement toward large-scale socialist production.

While in Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh provinces, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi conveyed the cordial regards and Tet greetings of the party Central Committee, the government and President Ton Duc Thang to the brother and sister workers, cooperative member peasants and other strata of the laboring people as well as to the combatants and cadres in the two provinces.

TEXT OF VCP DIRECTIVE ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION DEBATES

BK091458Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Feb 78 BK

[Text of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau 4 February directive on organizing debates on the draft constitution]

[Text] Since its birth, our state has had two constitutions: the 1946 constitution, which affirmed and consolidated the newly gained independence and freedom and asserted our people's determination to defend and build the fatherland; and the 1959 [as heard] constitution, which summed up the achievements already scored by the Vietnamese revolution and affirmed our people's determination to advance the north to socialism in order to serve as a firm base for liberating the south and reunifying the fatherland.

The protracted, valiant and arduous struggle of our people has now scored an extremely glorious victory, opening up an era of brilliant development for independent, reunified and socialist Vietnam. In this new stage, our state needs a new constitution: a constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The new constitution will be aimed at legalizing the tasks and line of socialist revolution laid down by the fourth party congress; at strengthening the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat; at bringing into full play the laboring people's right to socialist collective ownership; at insuring the successful carrying out of the three revolutions: the revolution in production relationships, the scientific and technical revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution; at successfully building a new system, a new economy, a new culture, and new socialist people; at building and consolidating an all-people national defense; and at making active contributions to the world peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Our country's new constitution will be both a summary of the revolutionary achievements recorded so far and the basic law insuring the successful building of socialism. The new constitution will include scientific conclusions drawn over the past decades from the experiences of the people's administration led by the working class. It will also provide principles for our people to build and defend the fatherland. Our country's new constitution will be the constitution of a socialist state, a state of the people, by the people and for the people. For this reason, drafting the new constitution is not the exclusive task of a specialized organ. This work also calls for active contributions from the people, the country's legitimate masters.

A commission was established by the Sixth National Assembly to draft the new constitution and to submit it to the National Assembly for discussion and decision. Now that the commission has completed the drafting of the new constitution, the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the National Assembly Standing Committee have decided to submit the draft for discussion by cadres and the people throughout the country so that they may contribute their ideas to the new constitution.

The debates on the draft constitution among the cadres and people are a very important political activity and a socialist democratic drive aimed at developing our people's right to collective ownership and enhancing their sense of responsibility and their earnest love of the socialist regime and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This drive, if satisfactorily conducted, will bring about practical results in the building of the people's administration and in the fulfillment of the state plan and immediate tasks. All party organizations, cadres and party members must therefore mobilize and actively join with the people in debating the draft constitution, thus insuring great success for the debates.

The debates are aimed at:

1. Enhancing the people's right to collective ownership and mobilizing party cadres and members and the people throughout the country to actively participate in debating the draft constitution and to contribute ideas to elaborating the new constitution.
2. Improving cadres' and the people's understanding of socialism, the socialist legal system, and the rights and duties of citizens, and bringing into full play our people's tradition of heroism and creative power in building and defending the fatherland.
3. Developing patriotism and the love of socialism among cadres and the people, and stepping up the emulation movement for productive labor and the thrift movement in order to raise productivity and to overfulfill the state plans and all other tasks.

The debates on the draft constitution must be practically and widely conducted in lively, diversified forms and in accordance with appropriate plans, especially at the grassroots level. In such plans, the debates on the draft constitution must be combined with efforts to promote other important tasks; and agricultural production schedules must be taken into consideration. It is necessary to motivate the broad mass of people to eagerly contribute their opinions, to uphold socialist democracy, and to listen to and collect public views in order to satisfactorily improve the draft constitution. The debates, however, must be carried out in an extremely urgent manner in order to save money and energy for the people and the state. At the same time, precautions must be taken against distortion, provocations and sabotage by bad elements.

The debates will start now and last until mid-1978 and will be conducted in two stages.

In the first stage, the debates will be conducted among the high-and middle-level cadres of the party, state, armed forces and VFF, and among National Assembly deputies and members of the people's councils of provinces and of municipalities directly subordinate to the Central Government in order to collect views for completing and improving the draft constitution before it is made public for the entire people to discuss. This stage will last about a month, excluding the time spent to collect and study views and to further improve the draft constitution. During the first stage, preparations must also be made for the second stage.

In the second stage, the Constitution Drafting Commission will submit the revised draft to popular discussion by cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers, civil servants and the rest of the people. The Constitution Drafting Commission will study the views collected in order to perfect the draft constitution before submitting it to the party Central Committee and National Assembly for final discussion and decision. This stage will last about 2 months.

In these two stages, especially in the second one, all propaganda and information organs and the press, radio and television at the central and local levels must regularly propagandize the main subjects of the constitution, report on all the debates on the draft constitution, and to motivate all sectors and echelons to enthusiastically emulate to overfulfill the state plans.

The division of the debates into two stages is aimed at insuring that the debates will be steadily carried out and that this political activity will achieve the best possible results. For this reason, importance must be attached to both stages. It is necessary to promote emulation efforts in each stage so as to insure that production and other tasks will not only be unobstructed but even promoted by the debates.

To prepare for beginning the debates on the draft constitution, the Secretariat of the party Central Committee will convene a conference of some cadres of the party, administration, armed forces and VFF from the center and the provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government in order to introduce the contents of the draft constitution, to disseminate the plan for organizing the debates among cadres and the people, and at the same time to train a contingent of cadres capable of helping the Constitution Drafting Committee and all sectors and localities introduce the contents of the draft constitution to the public, guide debates, collect and classify views, and review debates.

The debates on the draft constitution in the army will be conducted at the same time as those among the people as prescribed by the general plan and will be under the direct leadership of the Central Military Party Committee. The army should appoint some cadres to attend the above-mentioned conference in order to achieve unanimity of views on the contents of the draft constitution and to coordinate plans.

On the basis of the general plan of the central level, the Constitution Drafting Commission must follow, guide and sum up the debates throughout the country. In particular, it must revise the draft constitution whenever necessary.

All provincial and municipal party committees and party committees directly subordinate to the central level have the responsibility to lead the debates; divide the work among people's committees, VFF committees, the trade unions and propaganda and training committees at all levels; organize and guide the debates among cadres and the people; implement the general plan of the central level and local plans; and carry out the specific instructions of the Constitution Drafting Commission.

All provincial and municipal party committees and party committees directly subordinate to the central level must carefully study this directive and other essential documents of the Constitution Drafting Commission, such as the draft constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the report on the contents of the draft constitution and the plan for organizing and guiding the debates on the draft constitution among cadres and the people so that an appropriate plan for specific assignment, leadership and guidance can be instituted, creating favorable conditions for all citizens in every locality, factory, state farm, cooperative, organ, school and hospital to participate in the debates, and insuring that this highly significant political activity will be a great success and a positive contribution to the general victory of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism throughout the country.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SPORTS DELEGATION DEPARTS--Hanoi, Feb 8--The delegation of the Soviet Commission of Sports and Physical Culture led by G.M. Ragunskiy left here yesterday afternoon. Among the well-wishers at the airport were Ta Quang Chien, deputy director of the Vietnam General Department of Sports and Physical Culture, and Y.P. Samokhvalov, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy here. While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and held talks with the leaders of the Vietnamese department on the 1980 Olympics in Moscow and on cooperation in sports and physical culture between the two countries. It also visited the Hanoi sports and physical culture college and economic and cultural establishments in Ho Chi Minh City. [Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW]

AUSTRALIAN-INDONESIAN BILATERAL TALKS OPEN IN CANBERRA

OW080008Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Officials from the Australian and Indonesian departments of foreign affairs have begun 2 days of talks in Canberra on bilateral relations. A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman in Canberra said Australia's recognition of Indonesia's control of East Timor was likely to be among subjects raised at the talks.

The Indonesian delegation is led by the director general for political affairs in the Foreign Affairs Department, Mr (Suyono Daruzman), and his Australian counterpart is the secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr (Parkington).

SIR JOHN KERR APPOINTED AUSTRALIAN ENVOY TO UNESCO

OW092130Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Former governor general Sir John Kerr has been appointed Australian ambassador to UNESCO. Prime Minister Fraser announced the appointment tonight. It will be for 3 years, and Sir John will be based in Paris. He said the position of ambassador to UNESCO was created during the administration of the former Labor government. The ambassador was withdrawn in September, 1976, and his functions reverted to Australia's ambassador to France. The prime minister said that since then the commitments to Australia arising from its membership of UNESCO, coupled with growing relations with France, had led the government to conclude that the two functions should again be separated. The prime minister said he regarded Sir John Kerr as admirably qualified for the post.

MULDOON NOT TO ATTEND REGIONAL COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

OW090135Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] New Zealand Prime Minister Muldoon has upset plans for a regional Commonwealth conference to be held in Australia next week. Muldoon will not attend the private meeting of eleven heads of government at a country retreat in New South Wales. Instead he will send one of his ministers. (Duncan Fairweather) reports:

[Begin recording] The whole idea of a 2-day private session at the luxurious (Berrida) Manor health resort in Bowral was to get the 11 Asian and Pacific Commonwealth leaders together on their own for frank face-to-face talks away from advisers, officials, newsmen and even from their accompanying foreign ministers. But New Zealand will not be represented by its head of government. Mr Muldoon is sending instead his minister for trade and industry, Lance Adams-Schneider. The New Zealand prime minister has made it clear that he considers an address to the savings bank association in Christchurch more important than the private Commonwealth talks, and he will be flying out of Sydney as soon as the formal sessions of the conference are concluded next Tuesday.

Australian Government officials are smiling off suggestions that Mr Muldoon is snubbing the official host, the Australian prime minister. But Muldoon was cool to the idea of a regional conference when it was proposed by Mr Fraser at the full-scale Commonwealth conference in London last June, saying that it would overshadow the South Pacific forum. And at that London conference Muldoon clashed openly with Fraser over the issue of sending sporting teams to South Africa. [end recording]

ARMY TROOPS OCCUPY BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

BK100339Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0327 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Feb 10 (AFP)--Armed troops were sent into occupy the campus of the dissident Institute of Technology in Bandung [ITB], West Java, as the students continued their opposition to the government of President Suharto.

A short statement issued by the institute's leadership said Thursday afternoon: "Without the knowledge of the rector and other leaders of the institute, today, February 9, 1978, at 1400 (local), the campus of the institute was occupied by military units. All members of the faculty are hereby requested to remain calm and to refrain from showing or doing anything that could further aggravate the situation."

On January 1, a number of army troops were rushed into the institute campus at dawn and occupied it for about 24 hours in an apparent attempt to break a student "study strike" and sit-in action protesting against the arrests of their fellow students by the military.

The West Java military commander, Maj Gen Himawan Sutanto, in a statement published by the press here today said that the troops were sent in "to provide physical support to the rector of the ITB to restore academic life which had been disrupted by political actions by students." "As is known, the political moves inside the campus of the ITB have increased and have become an obstacle to normal academic activities of other students", Gen Sutanto said. He charged that the dissident students had spread rumors and exerted pressure and intimidation on other students, "as a result of which, the campus of the ITB was disrupted in carrying out its main functions."

Gen Sutanto said approaches made by the rector and parents of the dissident students who used the campus as the center of their activities have failed to bring any results. "This condition could not be allowed to drag on and on. The bad influence on other university campuses must be limited. Correct moves must be taken to restore campus tranquility and normal academic activities." The general called on "political activists" to use other more appropriate forums to air their opinions and not to harm the interests of other people "which are not less important than their political activities."

11 February Reopening Expected

BK101011Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 10 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] Bandung, Feb. 10 (AFP)--The campus of the Institute of Technology (ITB) here, headquarters of dissident university students for the past two months, remained tightly closed this afternoon after military troops occupied it and arrested an unspecified number of students Thursday afternoon.

Lieut. Col. Abdul Samam, spokesman for the West Java national security agency (Kopkamtib), told AFP that some 300 dissident students were inside the ITB campus when the troops moved in. Shots were fired into the air when a number of young troopers could not hold back their emotions as a group of students jeered at them, but no one was injured. Col. Samam said the troops arrested students who offered resistance, and they are still under interrogation.

The military spokesman said efforts are being made to reopen the campus Saturday [11 February] to enable normal academic activities and the enrollment of new as well as old students.

He said the decision to move into the campus had to be made as the striking students barred everybody from entering the campus to register their names or to attend to other academic activities. Col. Salam denied rumors that troops from the Central and East Java military commands were employed in the action against the ITB campus. He said only local troops were called in to pacify the campus.

Commander Warns Continuing Unrest

BK091232Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The commander of the 2d Territorial Defense Command, Lt Gen Widjojo Sujono, said that he believed that the political temperature will rise for a time following the ban of several newspapers and the attorney general's ban of the "white book" of the Bandung Institute of Technology. He warned people not to regard this situation lightly, and urged the public to continue to be alert because students are reportedly still active on the campus of the teachers training institute in Bandung, while provocative posters and pamphlets have been found in Yogyakarta.

The commander warned that the armed forces will first adopt a persuasive, educative attitude in handling problems, but will take stern measures against those who ignore this approach.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON ROLE OF NATIONAL PRESS

BK091618Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Feb 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "To Restore the National Press as a Force That Could Strengthen Unity of the Indonesian People"]

[Text] In this, the 20th century, absolute freedom where people can act on their free will to attain their desires is impossible because, however extensive the freedom they enjoy, they have to take into account other people's interests. They have to take into account whether their freedom will hurt or please or draw a reaction from other people. The same applies to freedom of the press, no matter where, including Indonesia.

Nevertheless, our national press enjoys freedom in its more honest meaning, namely, a responsible freedom for the sake of the country and people, for the sake of national integration and unity.

Quite recently the Indonesian press has experienced some unpleasantness. Nevertheless, we are all determined to take this as a valuable lesson.

In this connection, President Suharto, when he inaugurated a national press monument in Surakarta on Thursday [9 February], urged us to renew our determination to develop and restore the national press to a force that could strengthen the unity of the Indonesian people for the success of our national development and attain progress, prosperity and social justice.

The president's appeal should be heeded, especially in our efforts to develop a responsible free press to play a positive role in society. According to the president, the role of the press is very important because the press has now become a necessary facet of society.

The influence of the press can be good, but it can also be otherwise. Press reporting and commentaries can heighten tension in a tense situation, but on the other hand, the press may also be able to calm a tense situation.

Considering this capability, President Suharto reminded the national press to do a good job of developing a responsible press freedom and to forget any dreams of freedom for freedom's sake, because this kind of freedom is a luxury and its bad effect on our national stability would be too high a price to pay.

In the context of developing responsible press freedom, the president expressed the hope that the national press would continue to adopt the policy of maintaining dynamic national stability, of strengthening national unity and of insuring smooth national development based on the Pancasila principles and the 1945 constitution.

It is important to note that the president's remarks were made in conjunction with the commemoration of the 32d anniversary of the Indonesian Journalists Association now being held in Surakarta. This event has a very deep meaning: We could recount historic events when journalists waged their struggle as a part of our national struggle.

The birth of the Indonesian Journalists Association 6 months after we proclaimed our national independence is proof that journalists have constituted a force in our national struggle. And since then we have noticed that pioneers of the Indonesian Journalists Association have been determined to develop the national press and its members into a force that can strengthen national unity. For this reason, the national press should be consistently developed, now and in the days to come.

NEW DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS TO BE OPENED IN AFRICA

BK091626Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 9 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Indonesia will shortly open new diplomatic missions on the African Continent, including Zambia, Ivory Coast and Zaire.

Answering queries at a working meeting with Commission 1 of the parliament today, acting Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said that, in an effort to maintain broader diplomatic relations with the African countries, Indonesia, for the time being, has selected certain African countries as keys for Indonesia to make approaches to other African countries.

In addition, Indonesia will designate the Indonesian diplomatic mission in Tanzania to concurrently serve as the Indonesian mission for Comoros, the Indonesian mission in Jidda or in Cairo to serve as the Indonesian mission for Somalia, while the Indonesian mission in Madagascar will serve as the mission for Mauritius.

Minister Mochtar also approved the proposal of Commission 1 to rehabilitate the Merdeka Building in Bandung, formerly known as the Asia-Africa Building, where the historic Afro-Asian conference was held in 1955.

BRIEFS

BITUNG HARBOR--In 1977, Bitung Harbor, in North Sulawesi, handled 853,400 tons of cargo--16.6 percent more than in 1976. The number of passengers passing through the harbor through November 1977 stood at 20,450. The harbor is expected to handle more cargo and passengers upon completion of a 350-meter pier in mid-1978. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK]

TANJUNGPERIUK HARBOR--From the beginning of 1978 until 24 January, 33 ships called at Tanjungperiuk Harbor in Jakarta, unloading a total volume of 31,300 tons of cargo. In 1977, 128 ships unloaded 986,467 tons of cargo at the harbor. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK]

FRG SHIP LOAN--Jakarta, February 3--West Germany has agreed to extend an additional loan of DM 8.5 million to Indonesia to buy vessels from West German shipyards to strengthen interinsular shipping in this country. Acting Foreign Minister Prof. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and West German Ambassador to Indonesia Gunther Schodel signed here Thursday the agreement on the special shipping fund on behalf of their respective governments. The loan was given as an additional fund to the 1976/1977 commitment of financial aid amounting to DM 100 million to Indonesia. Indonesia is expected to repay the loan within 20 years with 5 years of grace period and an annual interest rate of 4.5 percent. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0708 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK]

JAPANESE FOOD PRODUCTION AID--Indonesia and Japan signed an agreement in Jakarta on 27 January providing a Japanese grant to Indonesia of 1.3 billion yen to help improve food production means. The Japanese Government has also given Indonesia a 6.5 billion yen soft loan and a grant of \$5.4 million for food procurement in fiscal 1977-78. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK]

ILO VOCATIONAL TRAINING LOAN--Ambon, Feb 4--The International Labour Organization (ILO) has made available \$18 million in aid funds for the development, in cooperation with the Indonesian Government, of vocational training in Irian Jaya. This ambitious Indonesian-ILO project will be the biggest of its kind so far undertaken, which will have as its main goal the education and training of local sons and daughters in various useful skills and vocations. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0702 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK]

USSR VETERANS DELEGATION VISIT--Jakarta, Feb 3--A delegation of the Soviet war veterans committee paid a visit to Indonesia from January 27 to February 2. The delegation was made up of Semyon Zaharov (chief delegate), Vasilii Petrenko and Aleksandr Malov. While in the country, the team met with general chairman of the 1945 generation Gen Erac Surono, leaders of the Indonesian veterans legion, and Pepabri (armed forces retirees union) authorities. The delegation also laid wreaths at the Kalibata heroes cemetery to pay homage to the fallen fighters. During the talks with Indonesian veteran authorities, both sides expressed interest in strengthening relations for the sake of peace, understanding and friendship between the two nations. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0700 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK]

UK AMBASSADOR FAREWELL CALL--Outgoing British Ambassador John A. Ford paid a farewell call on President Suharto at Binha Graha on 31 January. Ambassador Ford is scheduled to leave for Britain on 6 February. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0713 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO NEPAL--Jakarta, Jan 26--The Government of the Kingdom of Nepal has given its approval to the appointment of Lieutenant General Wahono as new Indonesian ambassador to Katmandu. General Wahono is also ambassador to Burma. He will replace Suparno Soeria Atmadja in the ambassadorial post in Nepal, but with his headquarters in Rangoon. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0703 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK]

WEST KALIMANTAN FISH EXPORTS--Pontianak, Jan 31--West Kalimantan exports of fish declined to 675.6 tons in volume worth about \$2.8 billion in 1977 as against over 910 tons in volume worth over \$3.2 million in 1976. Around 95 percent of the exports were to Japan and Hong Kong and the rest to the United States. Frozen lobster accounted for 99 percent of the exports according to the fishery service in West Kalimantan. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0745 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK]

MARCOS ORDERS DIVESTMENT PROCEEDINGS FOR U.S.-OWNED LAND

OW101011Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb. 10 (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos has ordered the filing of seizure proceedings on lands still owned by American nations or entities despite the expiry in 1974 of the parity agreement between the Philippines and the United States. The presidential order for the start of divestment proceedings on American-owned lands was transmitted Thursday to Solicitor (attorney) General Estelito Mendoza, the Justice Department said.

With the expiry of the agreement, Mr. Marcos created a special cabinet committee to evaluate and approve a plan for divesting Americans of their lands in the Philippines. According to the president, the American landholders have been given sufficient time to finalize their divestment programs and appropriate action should now be taken to uphold the constitutional provision on land ownership.

Published reports here said Mr. Marcos directed the cabinet committee to make sure Filipinos would have absolute ownership of at least 60 percent of the capital of any corporation that would acquire the lands from the Americans. He also ordered the committee not to allow any scheme that would establish foreign control of entities holding titles to the lands.

OFFICIAL RESPONDS TO U.S. CRITICISM ON HUMAN RIGHTS

OW101123Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb. 10 (AFP)--A top defense official said today he believed the U.S. State Department's attack on alleged Philippine violations of human rights was a ploy by the United States in its negotiations with the Philippines over a new military bases treaty. Defense Undersecretary for Civil Relations Mr. Carmelo Z. Barbero was commenting on a State Department report published on Thursday, harshly criticizing this country for lack of progress toward restoring democracy and for human rights violations.

Mr. Barbero, who is to visit the U.S. at the invitation of the State Department next April, told AFP: "I read this as another ploy of the Americans to make it tough for us in the negotiations."

Brushing aside the State Department allegations, Mr. Barbero said the Philippines was holding parliamentary elections next April 7 precisely in order to "hasten the process of normalization." Other steps taken by President Ferdinand Marcos to speed up the return to normalcy were the transfer to civil courts of most cases in the hands of military tribunals and amnesties granted to a number of martial law detainees, Mr. Barbero said.

BARBERO: CEASE-FIRE IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES HOLDING

OW082353Y Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Defense Under Secretary Carmelo Barbero says that despite numerous violations by rebel groups, the 1976 cease-fire agreement in the Mindanao area continues to hold. In a meeting with civilian and military officials in Cotabato City, Under Secretary Barbero noted the drastic reduction in casualties from the conflict since the cease-fire went into effect. He said that last year at least 880 persons died in fighting in the area, compared to the 20,000 persons who died during the period from 1972 to 1976, the year the cease-fire went into effect. Under Secretary Barbero observed that the improved peace and order conditions in the Mindanao area have enabled the government to accelerate its economic development programs in the region.

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